

Miners! What About the Strike?

By William Z. Foster

Shall the 600,000 coal miners stop work to secure their wage demands? Shall the coal mines of the country be brought to a standstill and the production of war materials be slowed down in this deepest crisis in our nation's history? These are the great questions that the miners must ponder and take a stand upon in the face of the breakdown of the coal negotiations, the expiration of the agreements on April 30 and the present spreading strike.



WM. Z. FOSTER

That the wage demands of the miners are justified few intelligent and patriotic citizens will deny. In the mining districts the cost of living is notoriously high and it is rapidly rising. The miners, most essential war workers, are toiling at hard and dangerous work for wages far below those paid in other war industries. The government has recognized the justice of their demands by making, through the Secretary of Labor, satisfactory proposals to establish a yearly guaranteed wage for the miners.

The soft coal operators, by rejecting flatly the demands of the miners and the proposals of the government, are showing themselves to be full-fledged war profiteers. They are acting irresponsibly towards the government and our nation's fight against Hitler. They are hoping that, because of the impermissibility of a strike in wartime, and because of the unpopularity of John L. Lewis, they will be able to confuse the issue of the miners' demands and to squirm out of the need to grant the miners living wages.

The coal operators clearly are trying to force the miners into a strike. And John L. Lewis is no less willing to let matters also come to a test through a general shutdown. Mr. Lewis, like the coal operators, is displaying an irresponsible attitude towards the war. At the moment when every patriotic American should be trying to strengthen the President's hands in conducting the war successfully, Mr. Lewis is attempting to flout our Commander-in-Chief and to let the great industries of the country be paralyzed by a strike. This is quite in line with Mr. Lewis' defeatist attitude ever since Pearl Harbor, and before. If Mr. Lewis, instead of constantly sniping at the President and lining up with defeatist America Firsters, such as Hoover, had given support to Roosevelt's seven-point program for economic stabilization, the miners and other workers would not be finding themselves in their present difficult economic situation.

The patriotic coal miners should understand clearly that this is no time to strike. Especially not now, when the task of establishing a second front in Europe requires America's fullest military and production effort. Our country is fighting for its very existence, and the only ones who could really profit from shutting down American war industries are Hitler and the Axis and the friends of fascism in our country. One needs but little imagination to realize how the Nazis and their fifth column friends in the United States would chuckle with glee should the threatened industry-wide strike take place. The miners should refuse to walk into the coal operators' trap by striking; they should not let their just grievances be used by John L. Lewis as a pawn in his disruptive fight against President Roosevelt and the government; they should not allow themselves to be maneuvered into a position of giving indirect aid to Hitler by crippling America's war production.

In this critical moment, unless there is an agreement reached by April 30, the miners should call upon the President, as an act necessary for victory in the war to have the government take over the management of the coal industry for the duration of the war. The government should operate the mines on the basis of the guaranteed yearly wage, as proposed by the Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins. The greedy coal operators must not be permitted to force a destructive national coal strike upon the country in the hope of swelling their profits; nor should John L. Lewis be allowed to provoke and use such a strike to advance his reactionary political aims. A strike would be injurious for the war effort and disastrous for the UMW.

The miners should also insist that the government adopt a firm policy in rolling back prices and in establishing price ceilings at lower levels. Under no circumstances should the coal miners support John L. Lewis' theory of uncontrolled wage and price rises, which is in substantial agreement with the no-price ceilings ideas of the employers. Such theories could lead only to a disastrous inflation, in which the workers would be the greatest sufferers. The miners, like all other workers, should not oppose wage stabilization, but should also insist that prices be definitely stabilized at proper levels.

The present critical situation demands that the entire labor movement rally in support of the miners. Organized labor as a whole must find a way out of this difficulty without their being recourse to a strike. Already responsible spokesmen have expressed their willingness to do this, but so far they have met only with a cold shoulder from John L. Lewis, who, in these war times, when the unity of labor is sorely needed to beat back the unpatriotic defeatist forces in this country, finds it to his advantage to provoke raids upon labor unions indiscriminately, and to promote widespread disruption in the ranks of labor.

There must be no strike of the coal miners. First, because it is the patriotic duty of the workers, as the most loyal of American citizens, to keep the coal mines and the other war industries operating at full blast. Second, because the use of the strike during the war could not solve the grievances of the miners. Third, because such a strike would surely result in strengthening the hands of the defeatist, anti-labor forces in Congress and throughout the country and enable them to intensify their legislative and other attacks upon the labor movement and the war. A national strike of the bituminous coal miners would be widely interpreted as a political strike against the government and the war.

The most profound interests of the miners, of the whole labor movement, of the entire American people, demand that there shall be no coal strike. Our nation and its British, Soviet and Chinese and other allies, are out to defeat Germany, Japan and Italy, but they cannot do it if our war industries are to be paralyzed by great strikes. The vast numbers of Americans now in uniform, an estimated two million of whom are trade unionists, must be furnished the maximum of weapons and supplies. It was in the realization of this fact that organized labor, including the coal miners, gave its solemn pledge to the government not to strike for the duration of the war. That pledge should and must be kept.

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YANKS CAPTURE 3 KEY HILLS

Coal Dispute Goes to Pres. Roosevelt

Rickenbacker Lauds Chattel Slavery

Edward V. Rickenbacker praised the chattel slavery system of the Old South, denounced the Wagner Labor Act, and sneered at the Bill of Rights in a recent wire to the Attorney General of Florida, supporting an open shop amendment to the state constitution.

Murray Calls CIO Board On Inflation

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—CIO President Philip Murray today called an extraordinary meeting of the CIO Executive Board to deal with the "complete failure" of the part of government agencies and of Congress to carry out President Roosevelt's economic stabilization program.

The CIO now faces the "grave responsibility," Murray said, "to stop and change the present policies of the administrative agencies and Congress which can only result in inflating inflation and undermining the war effort."

For this purpose and for the end of assuring action "either to carry out the directive of President Roosevelt's Executive Order to roll back prices to the Sept. 15, 1942 level or to make the necessary wage adjustments to meet the increased cost of living," Murray said the CIO would "mobilize its membership and the entire nation."

Murray's letter calling an emergency meeting of the CIO Board brings to a head the developing demand of organized labor for some real action by government agencies to roll back prices.

It also expresses the dissatisfaction of the workers with "arbitrary directives against labor," presumably

(Continued on Page 4)

The wire savored of Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

"The slaves of the South, under honest and fair masters, had all the benefits of the four freedoms," said the aviation executive's telegram, which Attorney General Tom Watson read to the joint labor committee of the House and Senate of the Florida legislature, April 25.

"They were free to worship, labor-baiter continued; 'free to speak their minds, free from want and free from fear.'"

SLAVERY'S FREEDOM!

Rickenbacker's eulogy of the chattel slavery when men and women worked under the lash and women were raped at the whim of their masters, was aimed at the press of the former slave states.

The Daily Worker, which presents it exclusively in New York, picked it up from a Florida correspondent, who sent us the clipping of the Tampa Morning Tribune of April 21. It was kept out of New York commercial newspapers, such as The Times, the Daily News, Journal-American and others by the wire service editors or the telegraph desks, which used other parts of the open shop argument.

After lauding slavery Rickenbacker went on to admit that the slaves "didn't have freedom of opportunity until their emancipation."

"Certainly the writers of our Constitution or SO CALLED (our emphasis) Bill of Rights felt that the freedom of opportunity was included, but in recent years this freedom of opportunity has been abridged through selfish, malicious interests on the part of some."

(Continued on Page 5)

Expect FDR Plea; 61,000 Miners Idle

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight submitted the coal wage dispute to President Roosevelt with what amounted to a tacit appeal for intervention to halt a threatened work stoppage by 600,000 soft coal miners.

The Board gave the President a brief statement of the case without formal recommendation for intervention, but it was expected that he would act within 24 hours to halt spreading strikes in four states and forestall a general work stoppage when the current wage pact between John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers and coal operators expires at midnight Friday.

Approximately 61,000 miners already had ceased work.

The Board charged in a statement that Lewis had declined to cooperate with it in attempts to decide the dispute peacefully and called attention to the sporadic strikes already "interrupting the production of the coal which is so essential to the war effort."

"Under these circumstances," the WLB said, "the only possible course for the Board to follow is the course which it consistently follows in cases where either the employer or the employer defies an order of the Board. The Board is therefore referring this controversy to the President in accordance with its established practice."

Lewis said after a meeting with his international Policy Committee at New York Tuesday that in event no agreement was reached by the Friday deadline his miners would "not progress" on mine property thereafter. This was considered tantamount to a walkout order.

The exact course Mr. Roosevelt will take is not certain, but it is considered sure that he will appeal to the miners to keep at work until the controversy is settled.

The Board took jurisdiction of the case last week after no signs of a break in the deadlock developed, and today a three-man fact-finding panel began review of the case to decide it on its merits. Board members indicated they had no intention of relinquishing authority to make final decision in the matter, but turned it over to Mr. Roosevelt with the aim that there be no general work stoppage.

The panel will suspend its study, however, until all miners are back in the pits.

"The Board does not continue with the consideration of the merits of any controversy while production is interrupted by a strike or lockout," the WLB said.

"The National War Labor Board unanimously and deeply believes that the people on the home front in the United States are filled with a calm, but grim determination to exert their very utmost efforts for maximum production of those war materials which are necessary to conserve the lives and to crown with success the war efforts of their sons and brothers who are at the fighting front."

It has been estimated that more than 100,000 tons daily already are being lost through the wildcat stoppages.

"Despite efforts of the usual reactionary press and its allied dissemblers within recognized labor to sabotage this labor unity rally, the Yankee Stadium rally promises to be the greatest and most powerful outpouring of working people in the history of our city," Mr. Mills wrote the unions.

"The New York CIO Council has unanimously endorsed the rally at its April 5 meeting and is proud to be associated with this timely mobilization behind the war effort, and is glad to have a part with the sponsoring committee in the invitation to Mayor LaGuardia and Senator Pepper."

"President Joseph Curran will be chairman of the meeting. We look forward to a record attendance to our nation's war effort and toward a solidarity and unity of labor of all the United Nations."

Hundreds of union locals and other groups have joined behind the Stadium rally and its slogan for an immediate second front, international labor unity, full support of the President and his policies.

Polish Patriot Scores Sikorski Government

By Wanda Wasilewska

This article was written for Investia, Soviet government newspaper yesterday, by the chairman of the "Union of Polish Patriots," a group of Poles living in the USSR. Mrs. Wasilewska is a prominent Polish novelist, winner of this year's Stalin Prize.

MOSCOW, April 28.—The Polish people did not elect, did not appoint and did not invest the Polish emigre government with any powers. The present Polish government took over the functions of the remnants of the Rydz-Smigly government that had fled from Poland, the government of Poland's September, 1939, defeat.

From the very outset this government opposed the struggle of the Poles who had fallen under the yoke against their enslavers. Despite this the Polish people fought, and continue to fight, proving in deeds that they have nothing in common with the ruinous, suicidal policy of passivity propagated by the Polish government.

IS UNREPRESENTATIVE

General Wladislaw Sikorski's government does not represent the Poles living beyond the confines of Poland who were and are eager to join in the fight against Poland's mortal enemy—Hitlerite Germany.

"With the help of the Allies, the Polish government formed an army. But the leadership of this army was deeply reactionary. It strove to evoke anti-democratic, pro-fascist sentiments. It fanned anti-Semitism and chauvinism having nothing in common with patriotism."

The exiled government's statement did not even deny to reply to the USSR directly, but asked the United Nations to secure the release from the USSR of thousands of families of Polish armed forces."

It also demanded that all Polish make now on Soviet soil be transferred out, but insisted that the USSR must continue "relief welfare for the mass of Polish citizens."

(Continued on Page 4)

Soviet Guns, Planes Pound Nazi Lines

LONDON, April 28 (UP).—Soviet artillery and planes continued today a steady bombardment of German positions in key sectors along the Eastern Front and Germany reported that the Red Army had resumed its attacks in the Kuban.

For the third time in 36 hours Soviet planes raided railroad stations in the enemy rear south of Balakleya on the Dnieper River front, apparently seeking to disorganize the movement of enemy troops and supplies to forward positions.

The Soviet Wednesday noon communique reported that in a raid on a "railroad station in the Balakleya sector Soviet planes destroyed an enemy military train loaded with motor trucks."

In the same sector, the communique reported, Soviet artillerymen demolished several dugouts and pillboxes while machine gunners disabled.

(Continued on Page 2)

Lamont Warns of Anti-Soviet Drive

The open break between the Soviet and Polish governments over the Nazi-inspired charge that the Russians murdered 10,000 Polish officers shows clearly the danger to the United Nations of the splitting tactics engineered by Hitler and fostered by the general campaign of anti-Soviet propaganda which has been carried on during recent months in Britain and America.

Cordell Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, said yesterday in a statement issued from the Council's office, 232 Madison Ave.

"According to reliable news dispatches, the widespread support which the Poles received from anti-Soviet circles in the United States was a leading factor in bringing on the Polish-Soviet crisis," Mr. Lamont said. "Therefore, we must face squarely the fact that we here in America share the responsibility for this grave situation, and above all, we must avoid any action that will further divide us from our great Russian ally."

"This is a moment of supreme test for the sincerity of our own claims of friendship for the Soviet Union. Already voices have been raised placing equal responsibility for the crisis on Soviet Russia, when it is perfectly clear that the blame rests on Nazi Germany and the reactionary anti-Soviet elements in the Polish Government-in-Exile. It is important that we understand where the guilt lies and make clear our confidence in the integrity of our Soviet ally and her devotion to our common cause, which has been sealed with the blood of so many

(Continued on Page 2)

French Cut Road; Allies Deepen Wedge

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, April 28 (UP).—British infantry stormed halfway up the last hill shielding Tunis on the west today while French Goumiers on the Southern Front cut the Pont-du-Fahs-Enfidaville road in a sudden shift of their attack which imperiled the flank of Axis troops facing the Eighth Army.

Dispatches to headquarters indicated spectacular developments could be expected shortly.

The Axis has stepped up the tempo of its resistance and, for the first time on the African front, was employing flame-throwing tanks. But its lines were straining almost to the buckling point in virtually every sector.

American forces wedged steadily deeper into the enemy's mountain defenses in the north, capturing three important hills guarding the southwestern approaches to Bizerte. Above them, French troops drove to within five miles of Garat Achkel, the first of Bizerte's two tidal lakes.

BATTLE OF ARMOR

A battle of armor was in progress in the area of Pont-du-Fahs with the British First Army's right wing within three or four miles of the town on the northwest while the French sent patrols on forays into the southern outskirts.

In their coordinated advances of the last 24 hours the Allies had captured only a few German tanks from the north coast to the Pont-du-Fahs area, leaving only the almost impregnable Axis hill positions facing the Eighth Army still intact.

With the enemy's defenses so strained, American fliers launched a propaganda campaign through pamphlets calling on German and Italian troops to surrender lest their German officers abandon them to be cut to pieces on the Tunisian beaches without transport or air protection.

London Workers Bar Franco Cargo

LONDON, April 28 (UP).—The Communist newspaper Daily Worker reported today that as a result of protests by shop steward committees of several telephone cable manufacturers, crates marked for shipment to Spain had been returned to warehouses.

The protests were based on the argument that the cables were "badly needed at home for the war effort."

Canadians Join Raids On Aleutians

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UP).—Canadian pilots flying U. S. Warhawk fighters, have joined American fliers in their attacks on Japanese positions in the Aleutians, the Navy announced today in reporting that Kiska had been bombed and strafed 13 more times Monday.

McNair, in '41, Forecast Success for Soviet Arms

By Harry Raymond

Word from the War Department that Lieut. General Lesley J. McNair, struck by shrapnel on the African front, has not been critically injured and will be able to return to duty when Army surgeons have healed his wounds will be welcome news to millions of soldiers he has trained and readied for battle.

McNair is a soldier's soldier. He got his wound up at a forward observation post. He's been a front-line officer since the age of 35, when, as a brigadier general in 1918 he was decorated for gallantry in France by General Pershing.

But after World War I the youthful general returned to the regular army ranks as a major of artillery. He continued to work at soldiering, and in 1937 he was appointed brigadier general again. In 1941 he received the three stars of a lieutenant general, as chief of staff of

(Continued on Page 4)

HEADLINES AND BY-LINES...

TODAY'S INDEX	PAGE
Poles in USSR Demand	
New Army	2
Rich Get the Groovy	
In New Food Rationing	3
Exploding the News-papers' Mugging Myth	4
Shipyard Shuts Out 20,000 Workers	5
Sport Features	6
Letter from Soviet Writers on Spain	7
Countdown to Fantasy: Milton Howard's Column	8

In Tomorrow's Daily Worker... David Platt Reviews "MISSION TO MOSCOW" ... Coming Sunday... SPECIAL MAY DAY ISSUE OF 'THE WORKER'

Place a standing order with your newsdealer and READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

Rolling Attack In Tunisia

By a Veteran Commander

GENERAL EISENHOWER appears to be executing something like Marshal Foch's "rolling attack" and is shifting his center of gravity constantly from one sector to the other. It is entirely possible, however, that such an impression is created by the changing conditions of resistance as Allied columns strike obstacles or break into the clear, alternately.

On the War Fronts

At present General Patton's columns are held back, and so are the French on the seaboard sector in the extreme north. Anderson's troops are pressing on in a sort of pincer pattern toward Tunis and have created quite a bulge in this sector.

Further south the French and British are doing a good job against Pont-du-Fahs which looks enveloped from the northwest and southeast.

Montgomery has not registered any notable gains in the last few days.

FIGHTING on the Eastern front has been mostly confined to action by fire—fire of ground troops and of the air forces.

As indicated yesterday, the Soviet Air Force has suddenly sprung into action with a vengeance and this might be an indication that the Soviet High Command feels that the Germans are just about ready to pull a fast one somewhere.

There is a marked stepping up of Soviet guerrilla activities in the German deep rear and this, with strategic bombing of German lines of communications, indicates a general assault against the enemy feed-lines for the coming offensive.

Land fighting is limited to local patrol action and bottle reconnaissance by forces up to one battalion, on both sides.

CHINESE troops have been forced to evacuate Linhsien in Honan Province and the Japanese have reached Yukwakwien in Southeastern Shansi.

The Chinese assert that the Japanese have again used poison gas. However, Chinese claims to that effect have repeatedly been ignored by China's Allies, just as Soviet claims and proof of German atrocities seemingly remain, in the eyes of Russia's Allies, in the "light fiction" class. The newspapers simply don't touch the subject.

The theory seems to be—"if a man has not stolen anything from me, he is not a thief."

Soviet Guns, Planes Pound Axis Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

perished and killed many of a company of German infantry.

The sector south of Balakleya is perhaps 50 miles southeast of Kharkov. The Donets River there bulges eastward in a horseshoe bend to form a sort of salient. There was no indication whether the Soviets held the bulge area on the German side of the river as one of their strong bridgeheads on the west bank.

The Soviet Tuesday noon and Tuesday midnight communiques had reported heavy air raids on rear and the destruction of enemy military trains. German airdromes in the area also were under attack.

The Wednesday noon communique, recorded from the Moscow radio, said that west of Rostov Red Army artillery had demolished ten enemy dugouts and pillboxes and silenced two artillery and three trench mortar batteries.

Sparse activity by Soviet and German field artillery and active

work by Soviet scouts and machine gunners were reported from the Smolensk front.

On the Volkhov River front south of Leningrad, the Red Army artillery silenced three artillery batteries and dispersed groups of enemy infantry, the noon communique said.

Lamont Warns Of Anti-Soviet Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

millions of her people. The acts of the Polish Government have not been such as to warrant our confidence.

The Soviet-Polish crisis brings out the fact that the new wave of anti-Soviet propaganda which has arisen in the United States recently should cause grave concern to every patriotic American. This campaign against the USSR, covering many different issues and stirring up old fears and prejudices, threatens to undermine American-Soviet friendship, which is so necessary for victory over the Axis and for the establishment of enduring peace.

Macy's Forced To End Sale of 'Mugger Sticks'

(Continued from Page 1)

Suit . . . Carry a Billy Stick and Feel Safe at Night . . .

There was considerable difficulty in getting to see a top official of the store. A secretary to Jack Straus, president of Macy's, met the delegation in a reception room on the 13th floor. She tried to steer the four women and three men away with promise to "get in touch with you."

Ben Davis told the young woman that the sticks were an incitation to violence against the Negro people, in view of the fact that certain newspapers had made "mugging" and "Negro" synonymous. At first seeming to take the "mugging sticks" as a joke, the young woman gradually became serious as she listened to Miss Audrey Moore, Ben Davis, Theodore Bassett and other members of the delegation.

She said she would go back and find out whether an appointment could be made by phone. She was argued out of this move, the result being finally that Mr. Marks himself appeared.

The delegation told Macy's vice-president that possession of the stick by any woman would give her the right to use it. The question was raised whether a police regulation was not being violated in permitting civilians to sport patrolmen's sticks. Mr. Davis told Mr. Marks that the delegation's next step would be to appeal to the Police Commissioner.

AGREES TO WITHDRAW STICK

It was pointed out to Mr. Marks that any woman, seeing any Negro man whose looks she did not like, could attack him with her "mugging stick," later telling police she had been defending herself from attack. Macy's vice-president said he had heard of the sticks but hadn't seen one. He was shown one, measuring 19 inches, bought by a member of the delegation.

He agreed that it could be used as described. He declared himself against all manifestations of anti-Negro feeling, a point Miss Moore carried further in arguing that only a person with a fascist outlook could have thought of introducing such a "toy" into a sales department of Macy's. What could prevent fascist groups, Miss Moore asked, from buying up quantities of the sticks and using them on Negroes? Their excuse would be that their women were "defending" themselves against "muggers."

Mr. Marks, who said he had first thought the idea of the "mugging stick" more funny than "anything else," finally agreed fully with the delegation that there was nothing funny about it and that it ought to be withdrawn from sale. He thereupon promised to order its withdrawal at once.

William Atkinson, young Negro president of the Macy local of the Department Store Employees Union, CIO, conferred with the delegation before it went to the 13th floor. He promised parallel action by the store's organized workers. When told later of Mr. Marks' promise to remove the "mugging stick," Mr. Atkinson said the union would check to make sure that the promise was kept. Samuel Kovernatsky, manager of the union, concurred in Atkinson's statement.

Miss Moore represented the United Women's Home Defense League; Mr. Bassett, the Permanent Committee for Better Schools.

Poles in U. S. S. R. Call for New Army

Captured Enemy Weapons



These Axis mortars were taken by our troops from the enemy in the Africa and Pacific fighting. They are shown being put through their paces at the Army Proving Grounds at Aberdeen, Md., by Col. Jarrett who is seen holding a German 81-mm. shell. The Japanese 51-mm. "knee" mortar is shown in the center at the right is the Nazi 80-mm. standard light mortar.

Radio Supports Soviet Action

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Radio commentators here the past two days have been almost uniformly favorable to the position of the Soviet Union in remarks upon the Soviet-Polish suspension of diplomatic relations.

This contrasts with newspaper editorial comment, which for the most part merely deplored the break without analyzing the issues. Apparently they evaded the issues.

In England, however, the press, according to London dispatches, is pro-Soviet.

The following sampling of radio comment is representative:

Johannes Steel (WMCB): "This development constitutes a first rate failure for American and British diplomacy. . . . As for the Polish Government, aside from the pros and cons, they had it coming to them. It will teach them the lesson they have been reluctant to learn . . . namely, that a 'first rate' power like Soviet Russia cannot be treated in peremptory fashion. . . . The Soviets are determined to smoke out the real attitude of the United States and Great Britain with regard to not only the Polish situation in the Polish Government-in-Exile, but also such gentry as Mannerheim, Franco, and similar ilk."

George H. Combs (WHN): "With insidious cleverness the German propaganda artists set themselves to the task of driving a wedge between the two nations. . . . Now the truth of the matter is that the Sikorski government soon after the first of the year began to grow more and more impotent in its demands upon Russia and more and more interested in reestablishing the old feudal Poland, belonging to the great land-owners and the hereditary Polish barons. . . . It is charged that there were some Poles who would rather see a German victory than a Poland recon-

Would Form Division to Battle Nazis

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

"The hour has struck for the formation of a Polish Army in the USSR," says an article by Victor Gross, in the weekly newspaper *Wolna Polska*, published in Moscow by the "Union of Polish Patriots," a committee of anti-fascist Poles formed last February.

"There are hundreds of thousands of Poles in the Soviet Union, and the formation of Polish detachments is possible of realization. There are far fewer Czechs, yet they are already at the front as a special formation and have already won distinction in battle. 'Are we any worse?' the writer asks.

The article was wirelessly via *Inter-Continental News* on April 5, several weeks before the suspension of relations between the USSR and Poland. Nevertheless it throws light on the disappointment of many Poles on Soviet soil with the fact that the Polish armed forces in Russia, estimated at 400,000 men, were suddenly withdrawn to the Near East last fall.

WANT TO JOIN BATTLE

"We Poles in the Soviet Union," Victor Gross begins, "are proud of the fact that Polish soldiers are fighting valiantly side by side with British soldiers. But it stands to reason that numerous Poles residing in the USSR do not want to be merely passive observers."

"To our regret the Polish army is no longer in the USSR," Gross continues. "It left for the Near East at a time when the enemy was advancing on Stalingrad."

"Someone must be found," the author concludes, "to form units of that Polish army, which moving via the shortest direct route through Veliky Laki and the Ukraine would bring to our native country a Polish banner with the slogan 'For Year Freedom and Ours.' The hour has struck for its formation. . . ."

FIGHT REACTIONARIES

In various other articles of *Wolna Polska*, all of them written weeks before the break between the USSR and the government-in-exile, sharp polemics are carried on against various emigre reactionaries.

It seems that the official Polish paper in London, *Dziennik Polski* ("Union of Polish Patriots"), and asked what it had done between Sept. 17, 1939, and June 22, 1941.

Wolna Polska replies editorially on March 12:

"We have been forging weapons while enjoying the hospitality of a state, whose army today is throwing off the yoke of Hitlerism from Poland."

"The people of *Wolna Polska*, the editorial continues, "were fighting Hitler and Hitlerism already at a time when the whole of 'official Poland' (of whom there are so many today in London) were bowing low before Chancellor Hitler."

"Among the people of *Wolna Polska* are such as suffered imprisonment in Poland for their struggle against Hitler and his titled accomplices in our country. . . ."

"We considered it a big mistake and misfortune that independent Poland pursued a hostile policy towards the Soviet Union. We paid with the loss of our independence for this policy. We want to rectify this mistake."

Press Evades Real Issue On Poland

By Joseph Starobin

The Soviet note, suspending Polish-Soviet relations, charged that the coincidence of German and Polish propaganda could not be accidental, but revealed the existence of a contact between governmental circles and the enemy, Hitler Germany. That was the USSR's most important charge.

But the way the important newspapers like the *N. Y. Times* and the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* continue to treat the question is itself insulting and only continues the spirit of unwillingness to treat the USSR as a great power.

This is most surprising in the case of the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* which only a few weeks ago rebuked the *Times* for its readiness to make interpretations of the Atlantic Charter without so much as understanding that the USSR was also a signatory to that charter.

PRESS EVADES FACTS

Most papers put the matter as though the Polish government were "unwise" in joining with Nazi propaganda, and the USSR were "brusque" and "hot-tempered" in telling the Polish government off.

This is an evasion of the fact that no United Nations government ought ever to echo German propaganda, and no major power would ever stand for the arrogant attitude of the Polish government on this question.

Secondly, the press argues that the suspension of relations is a victory for the Nazis. But is it a victory for the Nazis? The USSR, when the USSR exposes the readiness of a United Nations government to accept German propaganda and points out that such a government is only working for the enemy against the best interests of its own people, is that a service or a disservice?

Of course, it's a service. And Goebbels will get bleak satisfaction from it provided all the United Nations are hereafter put on their guard.

When a spy is discovered in our army in the midst of heavy fighting against the enemy, it is true that the existence of the spy reveals the operations of the enemy; but when the spy is named, publicly exposed and eliminated, that strengthens the army. It strengthens the common cause. It purifies the atmosphere. It defeats the enemy. And that is what the Soviet action has served to do.

EXPOSE POLISH SPIES

But the most important aspect of the Soviet charge is its revelation that Hitlerite agents exist in the Polish government. And this also the press has curiously avoided.

The real issue here is not a matter of frontiers, on which the Polish government has no leg to stand on anyway. The real issue is not a matter of "temper" or "amour-propre" among great powers. The real issue is not whether the rest of the world knew about the deterioration of Soviet-Polish relations since that was all a matter of public record. The editorialists of the *Times* and *Tribune* have no reason to be shocked at what has happened: the story of the Polish government-in-exile's actions will be found in their own newspapers.

The real importance of the Soviet note is that it sounds an alarm. The USSR is not, as some commentators make it appear, thinking of weakening the United Nations in any way. But the way to

5 Axis Ships Believed Sunk By British

LONDON, April 28 (UP).—British destroyers clashed with an Axis convoy in the English Channel early today and probably sank five enemy vessels in an hour-long battle so furious that the confused convoy ships fired on each other.

An Admiralty communique disclosed that two destroyers intercepted the convoy off the coast of Brittany and raked the surprised enemy formation with shell-fire and torpedoes.

One large and one medium-sized supply ship were believed to have sunk and two escorting Axis ships were "almost certainly" sunk, the Admiralty said, while a motor torpedo boat blew up.

After the initial surprise the enemy countered the destroyers' fire furiously, but both vessels suffered only a small number of casualties and slight damage.

Lithuanian Writer Gets Soviet Award

MOSCOW, April 28 (ICN).—The Lithuanian writer, Antanas Venclova, received a medal "For Valor" while on a visit to a Lithuanian detachment of the Red Army at the front, the Soviet press reveals.

It happened that the Germans opened up heavy artillery fire while Venclova was there, and followed it up by a counter-attack. Venclova—a civilian, and Lithuanian Commissioner of Education—fought side by side with the Lithuanian Red Army men.

The German counter-attack lasted three hours. A shell hit the command post and damaged it. Time and again Venclova was in mortal danger. But he kept on fighting side by side with the soldiers. The Germans were completely repulsed.

Venclova is the first Lithuanian writer to be decorated for valor in action.

A LETTER TO MIKE . . . Mike Gold's feature is the favorite of thousands who read the D.W. every day.

History Explodes Border Claims Of Polish Government

By Alter Brody

(Abridged from *SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY*, May, 1943.)

Recently the American educational world was shocked by a survey which revealed how woefully ignorant our college students are of the most elementary facts of American history and geography. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the public as a whole should be even less well informed on the subject of Russo-Polish history and geography. . . .

Polish claims to Western Byelo-Russia and the Western Ukraine go back, primarily, to the end of the 14th Century, when, as a state, Poland was more unified and, therefore, more powerful than Russia. In alliance with the similarly more unified Lithuanian State, Poland conquered parts of Russia.

The situation was reversed in the eighteenth century. Its neighbors, Prussia, Austria and Russia, had been unifying and centralizing their state power, outstripping Polish power. Together they absorbed Poland in a series of partitions of Polish territory.

Therefore, if historical precedent be used to justify Polish claims, similar historical claims could be advanced against her very national existence! And not only the three powers mentioned, but Lithuania and Sweden could also advance claims upon Polish territory.

But the ideas that move and condition the war efforts of the United Nations have no affinity with such "historic" claims. They are based on the principle of the self-determination of nations to which the Soviet Union has subscribed. Russian revolutionary circles called for

the liberation of Poland from Russian rule and when the revolution occurred, one of the first acts of the new Soviet government was to acknowledge Poland's independence.

THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND

The most delicate chapters in Russo-Polish history are the partitions of Poland. In these partitions it is interesting to note that, whatever the reasons were, the territory taken by Russia was not Polish.

The Catholic Encyclopedia states: "In 1772-92-95 the territory of Poland was divided among the three adjoining states, Lithuania, White Russia and Little Russia were given to Russia, the purely Polish territory to Prussia and Austria. . . . It was, therefore, by the Treaty of Vienna and not by the partitions of Poland that Russia first acquired a Polish problem. The Catholic Encyclopedia declares: 'The Poles under Tsarist rule are found chiefly in Congress Poland, also in small numbers in Lithuania, Volhynia, and the Ukraine'; and, it adds as to East Galicia, then under Austrian rule, 'The San divides Galicia into an Eastern and Western half, the latter occupied by Poles, the former by Ruthenians' (Ukrainians)."

TSARIST POLICY TOWARDS THE POLES

It is illuminating in the light of the traditional Polish foreign policy to compare the treatment meted out to the Poles by the barbarous autocratic government of fellow-slavic Russia to that which they received from the enlightened constitutional monarchies of Prussia and Austria, both German states. To quote the Catholic Encyclopedia again: "After Poland disappeared from the political map of Europe, each of the three states which absorbed it began to carry out its own policy

in the annexed territory. . . . Austria and Prussia in particular sought to repress the Polish national spirit. Colonization of Polish territory with German colonists was begun systematically. In Prussia, all church lands were confiscated and the Catholic clergy as a whole were made answerable for the political crimes of individuals. Under Russian rule, hostility to the Polish national spirit was not entirely open but the persecution of the Uniates continued."

In other words, there was comparatively less official persecution of Polish nationalism or Polish Catholicism. Since the Uniates were not Poles but Ukrainian Greek Orthodox peasants whose clergy had been organized under Polish pressure into a semi-autonomous Catholic church, Russian-Greek orthodox counter pressure to get them to re-enter the fold, can hardly be termed persecution of the Poles. . . .

This difference in policy was as striking in the economic as in the ethnic sphere. In Germany, government funds (100,000,000 marks in 1890) were appropriated to buy up Polish land and dispossess the Polish peasantry and particularly the Polish nobility so that the latter became extinct as a class in German Poland. In Tsarist Russia not only were the Polish landowners not dispossessed of their estates in Russian Poland but were permitted to hold on to their vastly larger estates in White Russia and the Ukraine, so that there was the anomalous situation of the "subjugated" Polish nobility owning and exploiting millions of "liberated" White Russian and Ukrainian peasants.

To this day the obstinacy of the

Polish government on the question of "Eastern Poland" is primarily based on the natural disinclination of the Polish ruling class, chiefly "East Polish" landowners, to surrender the right to exploit these millions of Russian peasants on their vast White Russian and Ukrainian estates. Tsarist industrial development was mainly in the West, and Polish industry was a chief beneficiary. . . .

The foregoing does not mean, of course, that the Polish people were not oppressed. The Tsar's government had its own reasons for its special terms to the Polish landed nobility and manufacturers. It sought to base its rule of the subjugated Polish people on their support. But it is pertinent to note that Russian rule was less prejudicial to Polish nationhood in every sense than German or Austrian rule.

THE NEW POLISH EMPIRE

After a century and a quarter of political eclipse, Poland was reborn as a political state at the Versailles Peace Conference. It was made abundantly clear at the Peace Conference that it was not the intention of the Allied Powers to reconstitute a New Polish Empire. The forerunner of the Atlantic Charter—Wilson's famous Fourteen Points—specifically stipulated that "the Polish State shall include territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations."

Despite pressure from Polish neo-imperialists and their French backers, British and American influence resulted in the Conference fixing the Polish eastern boundary on an ethnographic basis, on a line running through Grodno, Brest-Litovsk, Rawa Ruska and Pre-

myśl, which came to be called the Curzon Line after Lord Curzon, the British representative at the Peace Conference.

This ethnographic boundary line recognized by the Versailles Peace Conference was precisely the line at which the Red Army stopped when it headed off the Nazi occupation of "Eastern Poland," and is roughly the line which the Soviet Union now considers its boundary with Poland.

But the leaders of the new Polish State could not give up their dream of making Poland a World Power, a dream—given Poland's limited area and population, which could only be realized at the expense of its neighbors.

Says Raymond L. Buell in his "Poland":

"Pilsudski believed that Poland had to have a large territory. For historical reasons it was easier to get this base at the expense of Russia than of Germany."

POLISH ANNEXATIONS

Fighting on a dozen fronts, exhausted by six years of war, revolution, Civil War, and intervention, the Soviet Union was finally compelled to sign a compromise peace with Poland, surrendering the western part of the Ukraine. Says the Encyclopedia Britannica of this infamous treaty of Riga:

"On March 18, 1921, a treaty was signed on terms favorable to Poland which placed some four million Russians under the Polish flag (exclusive of another four million Russians in East Galicia which were not included in this transaction). Again (as at Brest-Litovsk) the Soviet government had paid a heavy price for peace."

break of this war was hastened by the disinclination of the Allies to accept the Soviet conditions for effective Allied-Soviet military cooperation, and that, in turn, was primarily due to the suicidal obstinacy of the Polish government in refusing to permit the Red Army to occupy battle stations in "Eastern Poland."

It was only when the Polish army was hopelessly crushed and the Polish government had fled to Rumania and the Nazis were sweeping unopposed toward "Eastern Poland" that the Red Army moved in to stop the Nazis at the ethnographic boundaries of Russia and to rescue thirteen million Byelo-Russians, Ukrainians and Jews from Nazi enslavement. Shortly after, in accordance with the laws laid down by the Soviet Constitution, the population of Western White Russia and Western Ukraine voted in a plebiscite to join their brothers in the White Russian Soviet Republic. The peoples of White Russia and the Ukraine were reunited.

POLISH - SOVIET BOUNDARIES

When the Soviet Union was drawn into the war and became an ally of Poland, the Soviet government signed a treaty with the Polish government-in-exile giving it facilities to recruit its only mass army among the Polish war prisoners and refugees in Russia and formally arranging to postpone all boundary disputes while the war was raging.

In 1942, the Polish government broke this treaty pledge and publicly insisted on its claim to "Eastern Poland." The Soviet government then had no alternative but to make known its indisputable

ethnographic position on the subject of White Russia and the Ukraine, a position in accord with the Atlantic Charter.

The Polish government insists upon the restoration of its pre-war boundaries, that is to say, the status quo of 1939. But the fact is that international banditry did not start abruptly in 1939. Japan, for example, might conceivably be willing to settle for the boundaries it enjoyed in China in 1939, but China might want to go back to 1921 or even further back to recover its territorial integrity. Neither Czechoslovakia, nor Ethiopia, nor Albania, nor, for that part, Loyalist Spain, might consider the status quo of 1939 particularly satisfying. It is not strange, therefore, that Western White Russia and Western Ukraine which had been despoiled by Polish

imperialism in 1921, just ten years before Manchuria was wrested by Japan from China—should prefer to go back to the status quo of 1920 or 1940 rather than the status quo of 1939 when they enjoyed the privilege of being Polish colonies.

It should be clear even to the Poles who have raised this issue that the interests of their country can best be served by the quickest and most complete defeat of Hitler Germany.

Anything that threatens the unity of the United Nations delays and threatens that outcome. Let the Polish people mark the forces that have most loudly taken up the issue. They will find them to include those forces that speak, suspiciously, in echoes of Goebbels' short wave messages, in echoes that is, of the voice of their real enemy.

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Exploding the Newspaper 'Mugging' Myth!



SOME CASE HISTORIES

A Phony Story

Mary Riche, alleged nurse, allegedly of 226 W. 78th St., allegedly about to enter the Naval Nursing Service, who alleged (and how!) that she was mugged, beaten and robbed of a hundred dollars plus jewelry by "two Negro men." It happened at 103rd St. and Lexington Ave. after a birthday party. She had just reached the tender age of 27.

That was her story and she stuck to it—for a couple of days. Then it turned out that she was 33, not 27, and her birthday was on a different date. She was not a registered nurse at all. She had no expectation of entering the Naval Nursing Service. It was her common-law husband, Carmine Vallano, 41, who beat her up and kicked her in the stomach.

The Riche lady and Vallano, with four men friends of theirs, were all arrested as vagrants.

Case Dismissed

Sherry Franklin, 17, and Genevieve Castell, 18, both of 348 Thadford Ave., Brownsville, Brooklyn, were arrested on March 19 and held in the Women's House of Detention, Manhattan, at \$500 bail each for being "girl muggers." Charge was that they "mugged" Dorothy Warner, white, 107-17 86th St., Queens.

Fact was that Dorothy stepped on Sherry's injured toe and Sherry pushed her away. Dorothy then called Sherry a vile name and Sherry slapped her and went on about her business. Police were called and the two Negro girls were arrested.

The Daily Worker took a direct hand in this case, not only publicizing the facts but helping to organize the defense. A Citizens Committee was formed in Brownsville to defend the two girls. The local branches of the International Workers Order, the American Labor Party and the Communist Party all threw their support to the defense.

Case came up in the Special Sessions Court, 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, on April 5, before Magistrate Myles Falge. The charges were dismissed and the girls were freed.

St. Clair and Daisy Franklin, parents of Sherry, younger of the two girls, wrote a letter to the Daily Worker expressing their appreciation of what the paper and the Daily Worker reporter, Ann Livingston, had done for their daughter.

Snatched From Death

William Wellman, Negro laborer working on construction job at Fort Belvoir, Va., on the afternoon of February 11, 1941, was charged with rape of a 67-year-old woman in Statesville, 400 miles away, on the same afternoon.

He was extradited to North Carolina, tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. He was given no chance to present witnesses.

After a nation-wide fight to save Wellman, with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Daily Worker and organized labor groups backing the fight, the Wellman case was brought before Governor J. M. Broughton of North Carolina, with the company's time sheets on the day involved, the company's payrolls, the pay receipt signed by Wellman at almost the very hour the crime was committed 400 miles away, and other testimony.

Governor Broughton granted Wellman a full pardon on April 15.

Subway Cop Did This 'Mugging'

Fifteen-year-old Ethelyn Burnett, Negro student at the George Washington Annex High School and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burnett, 471 W. 143rd St., entered the 207th Street Independent Subway station after school on Monday afternoon, March 15, laid her books on the turnstile, put her nickel in the slot and pushed through. With her were several high school girl friends, including Harriet Jacobson, a white student. Everything was as usual on her way home from school.

As she turned to pick up her books, subway policeman No. 428, identified later as Raphael Jacobson, yelled to her to "move on." She asked for a second to pick up her books, and he yelled again, "Step on it," and slapped her. Then he seized her by the throat, beat her, dragged her by the men's toilet, locked the door, and continued beating her, while she screamed.

Ethelyn's girl friends protested, tried to get into the toilet to defend her. Harriet protested the 34th police precinct, 180 Wadsworth Ave., and reported that a girl was being beaten in the subway.

A squad of policemen came, but instead of arresting Jacobson, they took both Ethelyn and Harriet into custody, and dragged them over to the police precinct. However, no charges were made against either of the girls.

The Daily Worker and the People's Voice publicized the case, and delegations of angry Harlem citizens demanded action of the Mayor and of the Board of Transportation. Students and teachers of the George Washington Annex High School, including Dr. Arthur A. Boylan, principal, testified for Ethelyn.

On March 24, after a hearing, Police Inspector John J. Spain suspended subway officer Jacobson from the force for three weeks.

Mr. Burnett, Ethelyn's father, told a Daily Worker reporter: "The Daily Worker has given us the best assistance of anyone."

Frame-Up Exposed

Twenty-two-year-old Peter Clarke of Philadelphia was arrested March 12 on a fake "purse-snatching" charge. When this charge fell through, the court sentenced him to three months anyhow on the altered charge of being "an idle and disorderly person." He was denied even the right to speak at his trial.

Smashing of the frame-up came as a result of letters written by Clarke's family to the Communist Party and The Worker protesting the high-handed and undemocratic procedure. A writ of habeas corpus was filed by Philip Dorfman, civil liberties attorney, and Judge Gerald Floor, at a hearing at the Philadelphia City Hall, released young Clarke from Holmesburg Prison on April 21.

First act of Clarke on leaving jail was to go to the Communist Party headquarters and thank organizer Elsie Smith and state secretary Sam Darcy for the work the Communist Party had done in freeing him. Then he went home to his family.

On May 4 he will join the U. S. Army.

Innocent-But Smeared

Charles Barroti, 253 Kingsboro Second Walk, and Larratt Crumedy, 219 Kingsboro Second Walk, Kingsboro Housing Project, Brooklyn, were arrested April 7 by rookie cop Abraham Katz because he thought they had a "furtive manner." Magistrate Abner Surples, Republican, congratulated Patrolman Katz for his "alertness."

Police searched the two men, found an old rusty revolver and an old rusty pocket knife. The knife wouldn't open at all, and the gun wouldn't work, but the two men were thrown into prison after a "hearing" at Felony Court, 120 Schermerhorn St., and held under bail of \$2,500 each.

Now, Barroti and Crumedy are both war workers, union members and church members. Barroti is on the Board of Trustees of St. Paul's Community Baptist Church, and Crumedy is an air-raid warden. They're high-grade American citizens—but Negroes.

Then came the trial five days later at Brooklyn Felony Court, and the case was thrown out of court.

New York's commercial press smeared these two workers as "muggers," but when they were shown to be innocent, only the Daily Worker published the facts and cleared their names before the community.

Kids Made It Up

Two Bronx youngsters, Edward Yale, 14, of 38 Marcy Pl., and Robert Duck, 15, of 1848 Monroe Ave., were found by police in a mugged up condition, and Robert had been stabbed in the abdomen. They told police a gang of Negroes had driven up in a car and attacked them.

Later, Edward confessed that it was he who had stabbed Robert. The two boys had been arguing about which was "tougher," and got into a scrap. Then, scared when the police appeared, they made up the "mugging" story.

Edward and Peter Ninos, 14, of 115 Marcy Pl., who was with him, were charged with juvenile delinquency and turned over to the Children's Aid Society.

The Press Lynching Spree

AN EDITORIAL

FOR months, day after day with monotonous regularity, the New York commercial press featured "mugging" stories. Each day, some run-of-the-mill alleged crime was blown up to proportions of a major story and was tagged with the "mugging" label.

In the early days of the campaign, the papers selected those crimes in which a Negro was allegedly involved. Thus, they associated the term with the Negro people in the public mind. Today, most papers don't mention the color of the accused, but to the public "mugging" means Negro.

What is the meaning of this campaign? In the South the feudal landbarons use the tactic of labelling the Negro people as "rapists" to keep them enslaved, oppressed and segregated. Let the Negro get too "uppity," and he faces the charge of "rape," the penalty for which is death, either legally or at the hands of the mob.

The press smear in New York would introduce a similar tactic here. Label the Negro as a "mugger" and you keep him segregated and jim-crowed. Real estate interests can continue to make huge piles

of money out of exploiting the Negro ghetto.

Label him a "mugger" and you can arrest the growing collaboration of Negro and white worker. You can, perhaps, check the growing political unity between the Negro people and the labor movement, a unity which aims at smashing the restraints to full participation of the Negro people in this war; a unity which will spell the doom of the domination of the obstructionist alliance of southern tory and Hoover reaction.

But note something else about the reports on this page. The Negro people are no longer helpless victims of police terror or southern "justice." They are fighting back, jointly with white democratic forces. The Daily Worker is proud of the fact that it assisted in exposing some of the "mugging" frameups, and in securing justice for the victims.

We are proud, too, of the fact that the Daily Worker has done much to promote the growing unity of Negro and white, which will mean the eventual end of the whole system of Hitlerite "race" practices and of the domination of the gang that fosters it.

Council Hearing On Cacchione Bill Set

The City Affairs Committee of the City Council is scheduled to take under consideration next Thursday, 2 P.M., Councilman Peter V. Cacchione's resolution to establish staggered work hours in war plants to relieve the city's serious traffic congestion.

Pole Gov't Renews Attack On Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

who will remain in the USSR.

The note said that "in the light of facts known throughout the world," the Polish government had "no need to defend itself" from any suggestion of contact or understanding with Hitler, thus evading the heart of Foreign Minister Molotov's declaration on Monday.

United Press noted that it did not refer to the fact that the Polish government had officially joined with the German radio in demanding an International Red Cross investigation of the supposed disappearance of Polish officers.

While avowing its denunciation of "Nazi propaganda designed to create distrust between the Allies," the Polish government's note insisted on "information which would help elucidate the fate of the missing officers," an obvious assertion of Soviet responsibility for the alleged fate of the alleged officers.

The note referred to a previous declaration of Feb. 25, 1943, which it said disavowed claim to "any Soviet territories." Examination of this earlier note reveals that the government-in-exile very generously disavowed claim to Soviet territory other than the western Ukraine and western white Russia; yesterday's note, therefore, reasserts the demand for dominance over the peoples which are already and historically part of the USSR.

The note was completely devoid of any recognition of the Soviet Union's role in the war, and contained no expression of solidarity with the USSR, as a member of the United Nations, in the fight against the Axis.

Mayor to Issue Transit Report Today

Mayor LaGuardia received yesterday afternoon a 56-page report from his committee, appointed more than four months ago, to study labor conditions on city-owned transit lines. He said he will make it public today.

The report, which will deal with wage and hour conditions on the subway, street-car and bus lines, and also collective bargaining problems, is expected to set forth the city administration's position in its long dragged-out dispute with the Transport Workers Union.

"I am going to study the report tonight," the Mayor said. "And I will release it tomorrow for morning newspapers."

Ignatius M. Wilkinson, dean of the Fordham Law School, is chairman of the committee. Other members are George W. Alger, Joseph P. Chamberlain and Howard S. Coleman.

Rehabilitation Funds Urged For Loyalists

Outlining the plans of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for the immediate future in the light of new items and State Department reports, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Chairman of the Committee, yesterday urged the redoubling of effort on the part of the American people to free Spanish anti-fascist prisoners still held in concentration camps in North Africa.

Dr. Barsky pointed out that even if all reports so far received as to the release of these prisoners are true, there are still several thousands held in concentration camps in the interior, and other thousands labor in work battalions under a form of peonage.

"It should be the first duty of all freedom loving Americans," Dr. Barsky said, "to demand the unconditional release of these men—the first to fight fascism. They are the heroes of 30 months of warfare and have been repaid for their services to democracy by being confined in prison camps, the horror of which have an equal only in Germany."

Dr. Barsky said, "to demand the unconditional release of these men—the first to fight fascism. They are the heroes of 30 months of warfare and have been repaid for their services to democracy by being confined in prison camps, the horror of which have an equal only in Germany."

Nelson Plans Further Reorganization of OCS

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UP).—War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson plans further reorganization of the Office of Civilian Supply to insure the production and distribution of sufficient quantities of essential civilian items, it was learned today.

Nelson recently named Arthur D. Whiteside to succeed Joseph L. Weiner as head of OCS and made Whiteside a WPB vice chairman. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has approved legislation to make OCS a separate agency—a move which Nelson has opposed. The Senate Committee contends that civilian needs have been neglected.

The name of the OCS is to be changed to the Office of Civilian Requirements, officials said. Nelson is expected to issue an order soon broadening Whiteside's authority so that civilian needs will get more attention in the allocation of critical materials.

Murray Calls CIO Board on Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

by the War Labor Board and the War Manpower Commission, at the same time that the line is not being held against price increase.

WMC REVISES ORDER

A full dress meeting of WMC this afternoon, including representatives of the War and Navy Departments and other government agencies, approved "in principle" the recommendation of WMC's labor-management policy committee for a national manpower stabilization pact.

The development of such a pact between labor and management would make it possible to ease up somewhat on the rigid provisions of WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt's drastic manpower freeze.

War Manpower Commission officials disclosed tonight that the WMC Committee—Labor Policy Committee within 48 hours will sign an agreement permitting essential workers throughout the country to shift to higher-paid jobs if the transfers enhance the war effort.

The agreement relaxes the April 17 job-freeze order of Director Paul V. McNutt by extending to the entire country the transfer provisions which heretofore have been restricted to 67 areas having local employment stabilization plans.

The War Labor Board yesterday by a seven to four vote agreed to ask Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes to authorize adjustment of some wage inequalities under the President's Executive Order.

But these steps are not considered by labor circles here as adequate to deal with what Murray called "a very serious crisis" in the whole anti-inflation program.

RAP BYRNES, DAVIS Murray specifically charged Byrnes, OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown and Food Administrator Chester Davis with "complete failure" to carry out the President's Executive Order.

He pointed to "repeated concessions to certain elements by further increases in prices, refusal to permit the War Labor Board to make wage adjustments in inequalities to protect efficiency and morale of

McNair in '41 Said Soviets Would Win

(Continued from Page 1)

by against the gift notions that a fleet of planes or any army of tanks could win a war alone. He advocated coordination of all arms in strong combat teams, divisions and armies. He built and trained divisions for one thing—the offensive.

He cut down the old square divisions of 25,000 men to the swift-moving triangular divisions of 15,000. He would like to see them reduced to divisions of no more than 11,000 men for better mobility. McNair's rule, since he has become commander of all ground forces, has been to eliminate all equipment from a combat organization that is unnecessary.

An artilleryman, he sees the infantry as the basic troops in field operations.

"Naturally every division commander wants more fire power," McNair declared, "so he demands a cannon company and the like. But I don't want mobility cut down by having the division cluttered up with the tank and airplane and the guns that smash the two. I just don't know where the equilibrium between guns and mobility will be reached, but I know that tanks and planes can't go into too many guns. Infantry under tank and airplane attack! Hell, infantry is fire power."

The son of Scotch immigrants who settled in Minnesota, McNair, who stands five feet eight, is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, class of 1904. He was 11th in his class and his classmates called him "Whitley."

He was not one of those stuffed-shirt officers who sought the dinner tables of high society. He was a student of military matters. He likes the atmosphere of the Army garrison. He thinks democracy is the best way of life.

Officers and men are today anxious for his full recovery from his wounds. And when he does recover there will be some who won't like him around. They are the ones he calls the "metallic officers," men with "plenty of gray in their hair and lead in their pants."

"Metallic officers," McNair says, "cannot lead troops in battle."

Cacchione, Gurley Flynn Recruiting Aces Now Total 853 Members

Among the many wonders in the present Recruiting Drive, not the least is the phenomenal work of New York's ace recruiters, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pete Cacchione. To date, this incomparable pair has brought into the Party 853 new members. Flynn's total is 427. Cacchione is just one behind her with 426.

This remarkable record was achieved in a three months' barnstorming campaign that these two comrades have conducted. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has been at 42 meetings, beginning on Feb. 16 and continuing through April 24, when she left New York for a month's trip to the West Coast. Pete Cacchione, who has to fit his recruiting activities into the busy life of a City Councilman, has spoken at 28 meetings, most of them in Brooklyn.

Both recruiters have hit the bell every time. There hasn't been a single meeting at which either of them has spoken that hasn't resulted in at least one recruit. On a number of occasions they have brought new members into the Party by the scores in a single meeting. Speaking with Comrade Browder at a meeting of the 2-16 Ocean Front sections, Pete recruited 73, the high point of the whole drive. Elizabeth's best performance was at a meeting arranged by Communists working in Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers. At that meeting, from which some 200 people were turned away because the hall was too small, Elizabeth recruited 42.

MAY 1 RECEPTION The hectic competition will come to a close at the Victory Ball and Reception, celebrating the conclusion of the Drive, which the State Committee is giving to its new members and their recruiters on Saturday, May 1, at the Royal Windsor, 90 W. 66 St.

Even though Elizabeth is on her way to the West Coast, she has made plans to continue her recruiting activities and not allow her rival to steal the prize away from her. She is stopping at St. Paul for a recruiting meeting and will speak again in Seattle on Saturday. She plans to send a wire to the Victory Ball announcing her grand total as of Saturday, May 1.

Yank Fliers Down 10 Planes In China

CHUNGKING, Thursday, April 29 (UP).—The Central News Agency reported today that American fliers shot down at least 10 Japanese planes in bitter air battles Wednesday morning when 40 raiders attacked Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province and terminus of the Burma Road.

The raid followed an attack Tuesday by 18 Japanese bombers escorted by nine fighters against Yunnan, 155 miles west of Kunming.

The Japanese land offensive in the Taihang mountain range along the Honan-Shanai border shows signs of slackening, and counter-attacking Chinese forces have trapped one enemy unit and repulsed two other with heavy losses, the Chinese High Command announced last night.

Maine Shipyard Shuts Out 20,000 Seeking to Volunteer Labor

Workers Hit Cut In 7-Day Production

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PORTLAND, Me., April 28.—Organized labor here is aroused at the action of the big New England Shipbuilding Corp., which slammed its gates shut on 20,000 workers who tried to get into the yards Sunday, April 18, to donate their day's labor free to the war effort.

Shipyard Local Warns Allies 'Must Not Wait'

(Special to the Daily Worker)
BALTIMORE, April 28.—Proudly citing the Maritime Commission's unprecedented five gold star award for record-breaking ship construction at Bethlehem-Fairfield yards, Local 43, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, called for a second front and a victory in 1943.

The union reviewed its war record and program in a half-page ad in the Baltimore Sun.

The ceremonies on the award presentation were held in the yards Saturday.

The union pledged that the "un-speakable Japanese atrocity against our American flyers will be answered by the shipyard workers with more ships to carry the war to Tokyo."

"The union calls for opening of a great offensive new against the Axis," the union's statement continues. "America and England must strike at once at the heart of the Axis—Berlin."

"We must not wait. The British government reports Hitler's preparation for a poison gas attack and 5,000,000 men to back it up—against the Russian front. A great offensive against Hitler from the west on the continent of Europe can win the war this year. The shipyard workers will work with every effort to build the ships to carry this invasion."

CITES OUTPUT RECORD
The ad cites the grave Truman Committee report that more ships have been sunk than built last year.

Also cited is the role of the yard's management-labor production committee:

"The union-management Victory Production Committee has reviewed suggestions by the hundreds sent in by workers—suggestions to increase output by new methods and machines. Scores of these suggestions are now at work helping to win the war."

The local, representing its 28,000 members, swings out with full force against the disruptive forces.

"Their actions have already been worth a score of divisions to the Axis," says Local 43. "This minority clique acts to lengthen the war. Now?"

"By constant criticism of our Commander-in-Chief—President Roosevelt."

"By attacks on labor such as through the Hobbs bill to shackle labor, and reduce production to a slave labor level."

"By attacks on small farmers. They are trying to kill the small farmers' Farm Security Administration. If they do it will mean that our bread supply will be cut by up to 20 per cent."

"By attack on our allies—especially the Soviet Union and England."

The union further calls attention to its current negotiations for a new contract "designed to speed production as well as to give 100,000 men and women in this community a better life."

YCL Meets Tonight on Production
The New York State Young Communist League Labor Commission is inviting YCLers in the metal industry to a special discussion of industry problems at a meeting tonight, April 29, at Central Plaza Annex, 40 E. Seventh St., at 8 P.M.

The young war workers, engaged in production of machine tools and aircraft instruments will hear Carl Ross, President of the New York YCL, discuss the problems affecting YCL such as wages, training, and upgrading.

Shipyard Local Warns Allies 'Must Not Wait'

(Special to the Daily Worker)
BALTIMORE, April 28.—Proudly citing the Maritime Commission's unprecedented five gold star award for record-breaking ship construction at Bethlehem-Fairfield yards, Local 43, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, called for a second front and a victory in 1943.

The union reviewed its war record and program in a half-page ad in the Baltimore Sun.

The ceremonies on the award presentation were held in the yards Saturday.

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"The union calls for opening of a great offensive new against the Axis," the union's statement continues. "America and England must strike at once at the heart of the Axis—Berlin."

"We must not wait. The British government reports Hitler's preparation for a poison gas attack and 5,000,000 men to back it up—against the Russian front. A great offensive against Hitler from the west on the continent of Europe can win the war this year. The shipyard workers will work with every effort to build the ships to carry this invasion."

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Another CIO Merchantman



Madeleine Carroll and a group of National Maritime Union seamen shown at the launching of the combat cargo vessel Thuban at the fast-building CIO-organized yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Corp. at Kearny, N. J. Left to right, are Fred Kellerman, 24 years a merchant seaman; Jack Thrash, who was torpedoed twice and lost his right arm; Miss Carroll; John Tuso, of Fanwood, New Jersey; Archie Gibbs, who proved a troublesome prisoner aboard a Nazi submarine that he was set adrift in a life raft, and Colin MacKenzie, who was torpedoed three times in 24 hours on three different ships.

175 Officials Hit UAW Editor On Alter-Ehrlich

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, April 28.—More than 175 officers, stewards and committeemen of United Auto Workers Local 4 in this area have signed a "news story" in protest against the "news story" on the Alter-Ehrlich case which appeared in the April 1 issue of the United Auto Workers official organ of the international union.

The "news story" was a poorly disguised editorial supporting the professional red-baiters who have been trying with a dismal lack of success to stir up a "protest" campaign against the execution by the Soviet Union of the two Polish traitors and spies, Victor Alter and Henrik Ehrlich.

The story was inserted by the editor of the paper, Edward Levitsky, whose disreputable activities, and hatred of the Soviet Union are well known throughout the labor movement.

The petition is addressed to R. J. Thomas, president, and George F. Addes, secretary, of the UAW. It asks "an immediate inquiry of those persons responsible for the article in the Auto Worker" and urges "that they be brought to account by the International Executive Board."

The executive board of Amalgamated Local 453, United Auto Workers, initiated the petition in the Chicago area.

"We feel," declared the union leaders who have already signed the petition, "that the editorial wording of the news story about the execution of the Polish traitors, Victor Alter and Henrik Ehrlich, is an effort to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union and its ambassador, Mr. Litvinoff, and certainly does not have the support of the rank and file of the UAW-CIO."

"The article is opposed to the policy of the UAW Board in Columbia, which warns against the conspirators against the unity and victory of the American people and the United Nations."

"We know that the Soviet Union and its Red Army could deliver such staggering blows to Hitler and help keep fascism out of our country because it got rid of its fifth column. There is every reason to believe that Alter and Ehrlich were the hirelings of certain Polish fascists, who had opened the doors to Hitler's armies and who are now trying in every way to undermine, conspire against and separate the Soviet Union from its allies."

"We feel that at a time when we are sending our leaders, Brothers Thomas and Addes, to Great Britain and the Soviet Union, it is unbelievable to us to fall into this anti-Soviet conspiracy. We feel confident that our president and secretary will bring back a report that will refute the arguments presented in the Auto Worker and will help us to cement stronger friendly collaboration between our great allies."

Atlanta AFL Gets End-Jim-Crow Motion
(Special to the Daily Worker)
ATLANTA, April 28.—Encouraged by the progress against Jim Crow made by the January Southern War Labor Conference of the AFL, four Negro unionists took advantage of a recent state AFL convention to push the fight against discrimination further.

The convention failed to take action on the resolution, however, as the proposal was opposed by Albert Gossett, Atlanta Federation of Gossett, Trades president, and Dewey L. Johnson, former state federation president.

The resolution asked the "elimination of differences between white and Negro unionists" and was sponsored by "Negro delegates to the Georgia State Federation of Labor Conference."

It requested the appointment of two Negro organizers, a public relations officer for Negro unionists and an inter-racial committee within the federation to "assist in solving a number of problems."

The largest Negro delegation to the conference came from Savannah, but none of its members signed the resolution which was put before the body by four Atlanta delegates.

The day following the resolution's introduction, April 23, one of the Negro delegates who presented it moved that it be dropped. He took his action against it. Both said it was his opinion that "outside influences" were back of the proposal.

ACW Charges Terror Reign In Tenn. Towns

A reign of terror against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in three Tennessee towns by anti-union forces seeking to prevent organization of the work shirt plants of Salant and Salant was charged yesterday by the union in a statement to the Department of Justice, demanding an investigation and criminal prosecution by the department's civil liberties unit. The Department advised the union it would give the charges serious consideration.

John J. Aht, special Amalgamated counsel, in a letter to Wendell Berge, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, cited a series of attempts "by violence, coercion and intimidation to interfere with the rights of self-organization of the employees of Salant and Salant, Inc., employees in the factories of that company located at Lawrenceburg, Paris and Union City, Tenn."

The union submitted an eight-page document to Victor Rothman, special assistant attorney general in charge of civil liberties, citing the acts of coercion and violence against the Amalgamated and the background to these anti-union activities.

Early in March, M. A. Waldner, an Amalgamated representative, visited Lawrenceburg. According to the union statement, Waldner was approached at his hotel by a group of 12 men who told him "to get out of town before he got hurt." The hotel manager also told Waldner to leave town because "they" would not tolerate a union in Lawrenceburg.

During the week of April 9, Ed Blair, another union representative, went to Lawrenceburg. Mr. Blair, according to the union, was dogged by Grady Watson, head cutter of the Salant and Salant plant, who together with a group of non-union workers told Blair "to leave town."

The plant supervisor, the union charges, stood in the door and watched the discussion, though it occurred on company time. The next week Blair returned to Lawrenceburg, only to be told by Watson and an unidentified person "this is the last time you will be told to leave town."

On the latter occasion, Blair was followed for three miles out of town. When he lost his pursuers, he turned back toward Lawrenceburg only to find two other cars loaded with men from Salant and Salant watching the road.

Affidavits described similar experience at Paris and Union City.

Rickenbacker Praises Old Slave System

(Continued from Page 1)
of our courts through the enactment of laws such as the Wagner Labor Relations Act and other instruments."

The Labor Act, which Rickenbacker denounced, guarantees labor's right to organize for purposes of collective bargaining.

It is part of Labor's charter of freedom and has been of immeasurable aid in building national unity in our country's hour of peril.

It is to the honor of the people of Florida that Rickenbacker's historical falsehoods and his slanders against labor were denounced before the House and Senate committees.

SOUTHERN LABOR'S REPLY
Otis G. Nation, international vice-president of the United Camerary, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, one of 300 labor representatives at the hearing, was sharp in his counter-attack.

Pointing out that the Ku Klux Klan was using Rickenbacker's propaganda against labor in its leaflets in the South, Nation said: "When hundreds of thousands of members of organized labor are in the armed forces, when other thousands are on ships, carrying munitions through sub-infested waters; when other millions of them are in factories and in the fields producing for the war effort, such anti-union moves as these are a stab in the back."

The open shop amendment—since jammed through the legislature—says "the right of citizens to work shall not be abridged or denied on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization."

Dan P. Ellis, of Jacksonville, representing the railway brotherhoods, and Wendell C. Heston, former president of the Florida Federation of Labor, said that passage of the amendment would produce enormous disunity.

While the committee were meeting more than 500 CIO Negro orange pickers at Orlando, Fla., were signing a petition to the Farm Security Administration, pledging their utmost aid in harvesting the citrus crop in the interest of victory.

Union Lookout

UNIONISTS, HONORING STALIN SEND HIM PIPES THEY MADE JUST FOR HIM
Future pictures of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin may show him smoking a pipe made specially for him by New York trade unionists.

A committee representing United Retail and Wholesale Employees, Local 830, CIO, yesterday presented a special set of pipes for the Premier to Dmitri Zalkin, Acting Consul General for the Soviet Union.

A committee of union smoking pipe workers used their special craftsmanship for many months to mold the gifts just right.

Local President Alex Millstone, Sam Nesin, business representative, and three pipe workers, John Lombardo, Paul Lambro and Patsy Lupino, made the formal presentation to the Consul.

The gifts are a token of the appreciation of the capable and courageous leadership of Stalin as head of the Soviet Union, the unionists explained.

The pipe workers, who are of Italian descent, told Mr. Zalkin that "the members of Local 830 fully support our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, and the Casablanca decision for 'unconditional surrender' and urge the immediate opening of a Western European front."

LOCAL PRESSES DRIVE ON CONGRESS
Putting steam behind their legislative program, CIO workers in Orange, N. J., filled spacious Majestic Hall there Friday for a meeting designed to increase labor pressure on Congress.

The meeting was conducted by Local 407, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, as a part of a whole series of activities to block "defeatist" maneuvers for a negotiated peace with Hitler.

Catherine Hoffman, secretary of the Greater Newark Industrial Council, presented the UEW's political program and called for members to send wires and letters to Congressmen asking defeat of the Hobbs bill.

Ed Currie of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee called upon the local to support the drive for \$500,000 to aid anti-fascists in North Africa.

Members voted to support the program and town hall meetings which are being arranged. The union will hold a legislative conference May 5, at its headquarters in West Orange.

YCL METAL WORKERS TO MEET TONIGHT
The Young Communist League State Labor Commission is calling YCL members in the metal industry to a special discussion of industry problems at Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th St., at 8 P.M. today.

The meeting will be led by Carl Ross, New York State president of the YCL. Joe Johnstone, state chairman of the Labor Commission, says this is the first industry-wide meeting of League members since the YCL dissolved industrial branches last year. Workers from important war plants throughout the area will attend.

BAKERS AND COOKS AID REFUGEES
Bakers Local 1 and Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants, both AFL, have decided to earmark part of the funds raised by union members for Labor's War Chest for the aid of Spanish refugees.

Both unions are supporting the drive for \$500,000 launched by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which sends relief to Spanish Republicans and members of the International Brigade who fought with them during the war.

The committee is not officially a part of the chest but contributing to it can earmark funds from among their gifts to support its work.

New Classes to Begin At Workers School May 10
The Workers School announced yesterday a schedule of new classes that will begin during the week of May 10.

Registration for the spring term was so heavy that many regular classes had to be closed because of overcrowding. To meet the continuing and persistent demand, the Workers School has decided to open four new classes in Principles of Communism. These will take place on Monday evenings at 8:40 P.M., Wednesday evenings at 8:15 P.M., Thursday evenings at 7 P.M., and Saturday mornings at 10:15 A.M.

Much of the demand for education has come from night workers who cannot attend the regular evening hours. To satisfy this demand, the Workers School is opening additional classes during the day. Besides the class on Principles on Saturday morning, a class on Trade Unionism will be offered on Thursday mornings at 10:30 A.M. There will also be a class on Fundamental Problems of the War, that bases itself on Browder's "Victory—After" and "Production for Victory." This will be given on Tuesday at 3:15 P.M.

During registration, many requests came in for a course on what makes the Soviet Union tick? Such a course has now been arranged for Wednesday evenings at 8:40 P.M. on Thursdays at 8:40 P.M. a class on women and the war will be given. In view of the discussion that is now going on as to the nature of Communism and the role of the Communist Party, an extremely important course on the History of the Communist Party of the United States will be given on Wednesday evenings at 8:40 P.M.

While classes do not begin until the week of May 10, registration is going on now at the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., Room 301.

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Your Money's Worth: Mom Goes Shopping for Pop

"Well," said Mom to Pop, "I've been checking over your clothes. I've mended a n d made over what I could, and I have a list of what you absolutely need. I'm all ready to go on your semi-annual shopping trip with you."

"Can't go," said Pop, "why not?"

"Too busy," said Pop, and that was that. Mom will have to go without him. (That's Pop's excuse all t h e time—he detests shopping and if Mom didn't do it for him he'd probably be walking around in rags and tatters.)

First Mom checked on Pop's measurements—collar b a n d , sleeve length, chest, waist and inner leg length. Today, with goods scarce and high-priced because of the needs of our armed forces, Mom wants to make sure she gets the right fit for Pop to save wear and tear on the clothes.

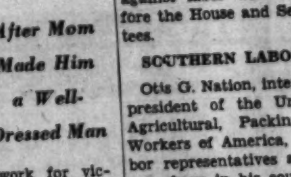
Mom looked at her list—first Pop needed some new work clothes—work shirts and overalls.

"What's that? Gone up in price again? Work clothes seem to have gone up in price more than any other item—and they're a real necessity."

Mom was mad (and I don't blame her, do you?) and made a note on her pad to take this up at her next union meeting. This called for action.

But Pop needed the work clothes badly so Mom bought them. She was careful to buy a large enough size to allow for shrinkage because the label did not say "pre-shrunk."

Next item—underwear. Pop likes cotton shirts and rib knit cotton undershirts. The shirts were sold by waist measurement but Mom checked the depth of the armpits. If Pop's uncomfortable, he'll not be able to turn



After Mom Made Him a Well-Dressed Man

Cooking Tips

Soften dried fruits in water before adding them to cake or muffin or bread dough. Otherwise they will be hard and tasteless when the product is finished.

Browned bread crumbs are perfect for corn fritters. Use only a few tablespoons of flour to a can of corn, then thicken with the crumbs to the right frying consistency.

The juice of a lemon in hot or cold water on rising, has long been known as one of nature's best laxatives and cleansers, as well as a pioneer source of Vitamin C.

After opening a box of raisins keep the fruit in an air-tight jar to prevent it from completely drying out.

Ground meat must be kept colder and used more quickly than unground meats.

In baking, make several dishes at one time so that one heating of the oven does several jobs.

Dodgers Beat Phils, 4-3 In 10th, 9 Errors Made

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The Dodgers and Phillies played the wildest ball game of the young season here today before a tiny crowd of only 2,470 fans, and after ten innings of hectic play, which saw a total of 21 hits, nine errors and 27 men left on the bases, the Dodgers won 4-3 for their fourth victory in five games played to date.

Johnny Allen was the winning pitcher for the Dodgers, coming in in the eighth inning to relieve Ed Head who had been in trouble all during the game. In this inning the Phillies scored two runs on a long double by pinch hitter Schoolboy Rowe to knot the score at 3-all but the Dodgers came back in the tenth when with the bases loaded, Billy Herman hit a grounder to short, which just failed to be a double play, Alex Kampouris scoring the winning run.

Up to that time the game was wild and woolly with long throws from the outfield, errors and men left on bases making the game exciting to watch for the handful of fans who rattled around in Shibe Park.

Both teams went scoreless for the first five innings as Head and Lefty Al Gerstetter for the Phils pulled out of each inning by the skin of their teeth.

But in the sixth the Dodgers broke the ice to score the first run. Owen walked and was forced by Head. Galan then drew another walk and when Arlie Vaughan singled to center, Head scored.

They added another in the seventh when Bordagary beat out a hit to short and came in Mickey Owen's long triple off the scoreboard in right centerfield. The Phils came back to tally their first run in the seventh when two walks to Gerstetter and Marlaugh and a single by Chuck Klein brought Gerstetter across the plate. But the Dodgers promptly made it 3-1 in the eighth when Kampouris, playing second in place of Glossop, walked to start the inning. Head was safe on an error and Vaughan also walked to load the bags. Billy Herman then hit a bouncer to short to force Vaughan and when the attempt at a double play failed, Kampouris crossed the plate.

The Phils, however, were not to be denied so easily. In their half of the inning they knocked Head out of the box and tied up the ball



JOHNNY ALLEN

game. It took a superlative pitching job by Johnny Allen to stop them from winning, too.

Here's the way the inning went. Naylor opened with a single to right. Pinch hitter Litwiler walked and Paul Busby ran for him. At this point Allen came to get Livingston on a foul pop but pinch hitter Schoolboy Rowe hit Allen's first pitch to right center scoring Naylor and Busby with the tying runs.

That was all until the tenth when Kampouris singled and Allen bunted, only to have Podgajny throw wild to first. Alex going to third and Johnny to second. Galan went out and both runners held their bags. Vaughan was purposely walked and then Herman hit his bouncer to short which forced Vaughan but scored Kampouris with the winning run.

NOTES
The Dodgers left 15 men on base, the Phils 12. The Dodgers committed 4 errors, the Phils 5.

BROOKLYN .000 001 110 1-4 9 4
Philadelphia .000 000 120 0-3 12 5
Head, Allen (8) and Owen, Pad-den (9); Gerstetter, Podgajny (9) and Livingston.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1943

Homer in Ninth Beats Giants, 3-2

Young Connie Ryan is a sensitive kid, and when the Giants traded him to the Braves the other day for Ernie Lombardi, he was hurt to the quick. So he decided to take it out on Mel Ott yesterday at the Polo Grounds.

In the ninth inning, with the Giants ahead 1-0 and seemingly having a shutout in their grasp, Ryan, playing second base for the Braves in his very first day with the team, promptly blasted a homer into the stands to score two men ahead of him and beat the Giants 3-2 despite a last ditch, one run rally which the Otters put on in their half of the frame.

Ryan got his hit off Johnny Whitig, the Giants' starting and finishing pitcher. Al Javery and Stout did the hurting for the Braves, with the latter getting credit for the victory. . . The Braves outlived the Giants 9-7 but the game was seemingly lost until young Master Ryan decided to revenge himself.

Boston000 000 003-3 9 1
NEW YORK010 000 001-3 7 1
Javery, Stout (7) and Klutts, Mast (7); Whitig and Mancuso.

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE
NEW YORK000 110 000-5 8 0
Boston000 000 000-0 6 3
Bonham and Dickey; Dehoss, Karl (9) and Parlee.

St. Louis000 000 020-2 6 0
Detroit000 103 000-4 9 0
Sundra, Rotter (7) and Hayes; Bridges, Gorsica (8) and Richards.

Philadelphia000 000 000-0 6 4
Washington001 200 000-3 5 0
Christopher and Swift; Fyle and Early.

Cleveland200 000 000-2 6 1
Chicago000 000 000-0 9 0
A. Smith and Desautels; Dietrich and Tresh.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Cincinnati000 300 000-3 9 0
Cincinnati000 001 000-1 5 0
Riddle, Beggs (9) and Mueller; Sebert, Brandt (6), Dietz (8) and Lopez.

Chicago200 000 200-4 7 1
St. Louis000 000 000-0 7 4
Bithorn and Hernandez; White, Dickson (8) and W. Cooper.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Rochester100 100 110-4 8 1
Saltimore000 000 000-0 6 1
Hutchinson and Burmeister; Kilmann, Mueller (9) and Pare.

Toronto000 100 200-4 6 0
Newark000 000 000-0 7 3
Hopper and Cronpton; Fallon, Rager (8) and Garbark.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 10c per line (10 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Tomorrow
Manhattan

INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK: Review of the news by Morris U. Schappas. 8:40 P. M. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place. Admission 5c. Includes review of Luis Quintanilla's "A Latin-American Speaks."

Philadelphia, Pa.
GREAT MAY DAY Rally Saturday, May 1st, 4 P. M. Town Hall. Speakers: Foster, Darcy, Famous Soviet Film: "General Suvarov." Admission 25c-50c.

Baltimore, Md.
"UNITED NATIONS May Day Rally." Al Landon, Ruth McKenney, National Chorus in Costume. Polish Hall, 510 S. Broadway, Friday, April 30, 7:30 P. M. Admission 5c.

Lombardi Deal Gives Giants A 'Murderer's Row' Again

By Nat Low
Mel Ott had a big smile on his unhandsome face yesterday when he played host to a number of baseball writers early in the afternoon.

"Well, Ottie, you've got some help," a writer said with a smile. "You ain't kidding," said Mel. "That's the biggest break we've gotten all year."

The "break" of course was the purchase of big, Ernie Lombardi from the Boston Braves. Lombardi will join the Giants almost as soon as he gets in from Oakland, California, where he has been holding out, refusing to join the Braves.

In the deal which brought the league's batting champion to the Polo Grounds, the Giants shifted young Connie Ryan, an infield reserve, and Hugh Poland the catcher, the Beantowners. Also sent in the deal was a tidy bundle of the green stuff which the Braves need badly and will need even more badly as the season wears its weary way.

Before completing the deal for Lombardi, the Braves had asked for third baseman Sid Gordon, but Ott had sharply turned that down with a "I won't trade him for anything or anyone. He stays." Gordon promptly reaffirmed Ott's faith in him by smashing out a single, triple and homer, batting in four runs and scoring three to perk up the Braves at the Polo Grounds opening on Tuesday.

But the big story today was the acquisition of big Lombardi. And big he is. Lombardi tips the beam at 235 pounds and is just about the slowest man in the leagues. But there is where his shortcomings end. For years one of the most consistent hitters in the majors, Lombardi has won the National League batting title twice.

He took it for the first time in 1938 and repeated again last season. Ernie has a lifetime batting average of .312 for 12 years in the big time and is fifth in the league all time batting marks behind Paul Waner, Joe Medwick, Chuck Klein and Arky Vaughan. Last year Ernie was the eighth most difficult batter to face, hitting only 13 times all season. . . In the last five years he has knocked in all of 360 runs, one of the best marks ever established in the majors.

Ott, besides himself with joy at getting the man he had so long sought, immediately perked up on the chances of his Giants to fight the Dodgers, Cards and Cubs for the pennant. Ernie won't quite make up for Mizz, Young, Marshall and Danning, but together with rookie Sid Gordon and Mel Ott, the Giants will have a batting punch equal to that of any team in the league with the possible exception of the Dodgers. Indeed, the Giants have a "Murderer's Row" again.

Gordon, incidentally, may be

shifted to the cleanup spot behind Ott if he continues his present slugging. Sid is the most promising rookie the Giants have come up with in recent years. He has a terrific throwing arm, is fast, and his line drives like Tony Cuccinello used to. Giant fans are convinced he will become as good a third baseman as there is in the majors today.

GIANT JOTTING

Ott's infield is starting to come around. Jurgens and Gordon are established stars now and Joe Orango at first base has been a budding Hal Chase. Orango won't hit much but he is a fancy dan around the bag and will help no little bit in the general spirit of the team. . . Second base is still a wracking problem—but a few problems are what managers must expect this year.



ERNE LOMBARDI

Webber 4F in Army, But He's 1A With Dodgers

Don't ask us how he does it. All we know is that Les Webber, the Dodger's rookie finger, has been rejected by the Army because of a bad ticker. When the Army medics asked him what he did for a living, he replied, "I'm a pitcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers."

The doctors looked at each other in amazement, but went right ahead and put Webber in 4F.

Despite the handicap of the bum ticker, however, Webber is rapidly carving himself a permanent niche with the Dodgers on the basis of his splendid relief pitching. When Hugh Casey was drafted, Les Durocher was beside himself in his attempt to get a good, steady emergency hurler. He had Newt Kimball, Bob Chipman, Chet Kahn and Webber. They were all given opportunities to clinch the spot but only Webber came through a satisfactory performance. That was during the spring training season.

Now Webber is the ace relief hurler of the team, a man who can go in a tough spot and stiffen a promising opposition rally. He has turned in two neat stints thus far this season that have played a large part in the Dodger's ascent to the top.

Sunday Webber stepped into the breach for Curt Davis and with a mtn on first and none out, Les got the dangerous Litwiler on a pop fly and then made Babe Dahlgren hit an easy double play ball straight at Glossop. . . .

Tuesday he came to the rescue of Whit Wyatt who was pitching his first game of the season. Wyatt had put a man on first to open the seventh, and although the

men eventually scored, Webber stopped the Phils the rest of the way to safeguard Whit's first victory.

Webber is a tall kid who will be 26 years old today. He is a native of Santa Maria, California, where he was a three-letter man in high school. His first big spot in organized baseball came with Seattle of the Pacific Coast League. The Dodgers bought him a year ago last winter for only \$7,500.

His pitching guile is really all he possesses for he lacks a real fireball and the wide assortment of stuff most hurlers at least claim they have. He has impeccable control, however, and he has a wonderful sense of timing, knowing when to serve up a slow one and when to dish up a curve ball. Last year, his first with the Dodgers, while dropping two—but he was just "sitting out" the season, digesting the inside stuff of major league baseball, and particularly learning the fine points of the art of relief pitching from the apple-cheeked Hugh Casey who spent more time warming up in the bullpen than any Dodger spent on the mound. . . . He learned a lot from Casey, evidently, and if his hurling to date is any indication, the Dodger pitching staff will have a valuable ally in the 4F hurler—who may be a rejection to the Army but who is 1A with the Dodgers.—Nat Low.

PERSONAL BUT NOT PRIVATE...

By DAVE FARRELL

An Open Letter to the Money Men of Baseball:

Gentlemen, you are beginning to worry about your investments. And nobody can blame you. After all you've had a week to examine attendance figures, or more important, receipts. And what you see must have you sweating profusely, if not bleeding. It looks bad doesn't it? The guy that pays the freight, John Q. Iant stepping up and slapping it on the line. Last Sunday's acres of empty seats should have been quite a convincer.

Do you want to know what's the matter? There's no use sticking your collective necks in the sand and saying, "Well, the young fellows who love baseball are all in the service and out of circulation." That's one explanation but there's not a ray of comfort in it. It's going to become more so. And you know what I mean. There's a deeper explanation, more basic. And it's merely this:

Old John Q. doesn't think he's getting a fair shake for his money. He's convinced you're jolting him with baseball to him at a stiff tariff. And he won't buy. He wants grade labeled baseball and he has his own way of reading labels. He doesn't believe your high powered press agents. He looks at the box-scores and reads a lot of peculiar names. Some of them are guys who couldn't make the grade in minor league ball. Like Glenn Stewart, Jim Track and a lot of other never-weres or ever-will-bes. And then there's the has-beens, the guys whom you're holding onto only because they've got 3-A's or better. And yet you want Honest John to shell at your fancy prices.

Now let's not kid ourselves. You thought this was going to be the fat year, the fattest you've ever had. Because you know that amusements always do well in war years. You had every reason to believe the bookkeeper could chuck the tomato juice away for the duration and write only in black ink. You reasoned that with purchasing power in the hands of the working stiff who love their baseball—and who can't buy refrigerators or cars, or phone-radio combinations, and who other items the family has always needed and are only now able to afford, that you were going to get some of the loose change.

Bonanza for Everybody But Baseball

You looked at the grosses of the movie people. You've read "Variety" and those startling weekly takes of the better shows. You've heard that the fight game is booming, not only at the Garden but all over the country. And yet they're not buying your product. And it's got you stumped. You can't figure it except possibly in terms of a "lousy spring."

The trouble with you people is that you haven't realized that as far as the national pastime is concerned it hasn't made one bit of progress since L. B. MacF. made you swallow (and how good it was for you!) night baseball. And let me tell you something. It's time you realized that something new has got to be added. The game needs a shot in the arm. Your ailing patient needs an intra-venous, if you want him to survive.

Negroes in Baseball Can Save the Game

It is Dr. Farrell's profound conviction that only by permitting the Negro ball player to get in the game can your investment go solvent. I'm not going to talk to you about democracy, decency or moral issues. For the simple reason that you've been importuning to all these arguments for years. I have yet to meet a genuine progressive ball club owner. But I've never met one who wasn't completely absorbed by the paid attendance figures.

You profess to be smart businessmen. So let me point out to you a little about a kindred business, box-fighting. The average fight fan goes for baseball, too. He's betting that path to the fight arena but staying away from your stadium as though the Health Commissioners had plastered "leprosy" signs all over the place.

But let's take a look at the fight game and see who are drawing them in. They are Beau Jack, Hank Armstrong, Jimmy Bivins, Turkey Thompson, John Thomas, Sluggo White, Bob Montgomery, Cleo Shans, Watson Jones, Jackie Wilson, just to name a few who come to mind without having to get up and look at a sports page. These boys, all Negroes mind you, are the fight promoters' meal tickets.

Now for every Negro fighter I've mentioned, I can name an equally top-flight ball player. I don't have to list them. You know them and their capabilities better than I do. That's your business, ivory on the hoof.

Let's get something straight. Messrs. The Magnates, because it's time you did. You've got a lot of guys on the payroll who won't be with you but another few weeks. And then they're going to be called up. You haven't got even reasonable facsimiles of ball clubs 'right now. But what are you going to do for replacements? There aren't enough punctured eardrums in the country.

Lopsided Leagues

There are three or four clubs in every league that, well, to resort to understatement, just plain stink. They won't draw at home and it's going to be worse when they hit the road. So isn't it time to get smart, do something constructive? How? Bolster these clubs with a couple or three crackjack Negro journeymen ball players. They'll balance your leagues and your budgets.

And more than that they'll save the game for the fans who, if they know anything at all, know the way baseball should be played. And what's more, gentlemen, fans are SPORTSMEN. Get it? I hope so.

Yours faithfully,
DAVE FARRELL.

HENRY C. CASSIDY
A.P. Correspondent from Moscow
MAJOR GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT
Military Columnist of the Herald Tribune
CAPTAIN SERGEI KOURNAKOFF
Author, Soldier, and Military Analyst
JOHANNES STEEL
Radio Commentator WJCA Columnist NY Post

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We desire but one thing and that is that the present Polish government has done, and is doing, does not cast a shadow on the Polish people, on the Poles.

"The Polish government considered its main task that of bargaining about frontiers, but it is not bargaining for Polish territory occupied by the Germans, not for the

territory on the Baltic Sea, and in the West, earlier captured by the Germans but for the territories inhabited by our brothers with whom the Polish people want to live in peace.

The Polish government silenced, suppressed, all progressive, genuine democracy and patriotic elements in emigration. It forced those soldiers who wanted to fight, and on whom all Poles had placed such hopes, to remain idle.

It always tried to undermine the confidence of the Poles in our natural ally, the Soviet Union, when every Pole realizes that this alliance is a question of life and death for Poland, particularly so when on this very front the fate of Europe, the fate of Poland is being decided.

Finally the Polish government by its contact and agreement with the Hitlerites has completely compromised itself in the eyes of all those who look upon the Hitlerites as their mortal foe and such they are to every honest Pole.

It was clear that the present Polish government was isolating itself from the interests, will, and strivings of the people, was sliding down a slope which would lead it to utter bankruptcy.

"For this very reason we demanded that we, Poles residing in the USSR, be given the opportunity to take part in the war with arms in hand.

When General Anders (commander of the Polish armed forces) withdrew his army to Bagdad, we demanded that Polish units be formed on territory of the Soviet Union which would go to the front to rout the enemy shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army.

We believe that the Soviet government will give us Poles in the Soviet Union a chance to fight for

(Continued from Page 1)

also official organs to print the most abominable slanders against the very ally who is bearing the brunt of the struggle against Hitler.

"Impermissible articles constantly appeared in the Polish press printed in England and the United States, in the newspapers of the Polish army and even in the Journal of the Polish Embassy in Kufyshev!

The supposed illegal Polish radio station "Swit" was continuously slandering the allied country which helped organize and arm the Polish army. We did not reassure ourselves with the hope that the open pro-Hitlerite stand taken by the Matuszewski and Doboszewski (emigre agents of Colonel Joseph Beck—editor's note) would meet with opposition in General Sikorski's government.

These people differ only outwardly from those who ruined Poland in 1939; actually they are linked by a thousand ties to those people—by ideological, personal and traditional ties.

"We saw how they deprived the Polish army of the opportunity to go into action in the Soviet Union. We saw their representatives systematically rob the Poles in the Soviet Union of American, English and Soviet money, provisions, and clothing given in the form of aid.

We saw their stupid arrogance which harmed us at every step. They hurt the sympathies which the Polish people had evoked by their heroic behavior in 1939, by nearly four years of struggle. The present Polish government was not elected by the people, nor representatives of the people, its will, its strivings, its aspirations.

The Polish government was incapable of, and had no desire, honestly to concern itself with the fate of the Poles scattered throughout the world. It was incapable of, and had no desire to, strengthen the forces of Poland loyally remaining in the fighting ranks of democracy.

HAS SHOWN ITS FACE
It consistently followed its path until finally during the recent events, it completely revealed its countenance. For the past two months already we have been repeating in our organ *Wolna Polska* that the emigre government was sliding down to a pro-Hitlerite position.

"We don't know when and where history will later show this—we don't know who—history will later brand them—drew up jointly with Hitler the plan of the slanderous anti-Soviet campaign. But we do know who moved into the attack together with the Hitlerites.

Already before it was obvious that the Hitlerite elements were active in the Polish government. Now we witness how they have gained the upper hand, set the tone and direction of the actions of this government.

We desire but one thing and that is that the present Polish government has done, and is doing, does not cast a shadow on the Polish people, on the Poles.

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CONSTANT READER

Recent Anti-Soviet Activity
Finds Sympathetic Response
In Certain Literary Circles

By SENDER GARLIN

IT IS undeniable that there has been a rise in anti-Soviet activity in this country. The Alter-Ehrlich case has been twisted and distorted by enemies of the U.S.S.R. to create disunity in the American labor movement; large sections of the press have developed self-induced phobias on the "boundaries" question. In the literary field Valtin's "Out of the Night" (tailor-made for the Munich period) has been supplanted by Alden's "The Fifth Seal."

A recent Book-of-the-Month Club conference in defense of "The Fifth Seal" talks about "the well-organized Communist pattern" regarding Jan Valtin's "Out of the Night." The club's impresario, Harry Scherman, says of Valtin's polemic that "its contents were checked by the persons who certainly know more about such matters than anybody else in the country."

Who are these eminent authorities? Can one of these by chance be Isaac Don Levine, whose plug for "Out of the Night" in the Book-of-the-Month Club News of February, 1941, was used by the publisher as an anonymous blurb on the cover-jacket of the book?

Naturally, no one could possibly have been more familiar with the manuscript of "Out of the Night" than Mr. Levine. When, upon publication of the book, the Daily Worker charged that Levine had collaborated in its creation, there were heated denials, and the "mysterious" Valtin emerged from the catacombs of Alliance Publishers with a half page outcry in the New Leader. His chief point seemed to be that this columnist is "a far more honorable than being a Gestapo-trained scribbler."

Later, Valtin, in a fit of candor, confessed—in an interview with Robert Van Gelder of the New York Times of Feb. 9, 1941—that: "It is true as the Communists say, that Isaac Don Levine had a hand in the book."

Two years passed. During that time "Out of the Night" made a fortune for its obscure publisher, for the Book-of-the-Month Club, for its author and his collaborators, advisers and ghost writers. The vicious "communist" myth—theme song of the book—spread like a plague. Valtin-Krebs was later seized by the government and stowed away. Although the U.S. authorities in their own decision adduced evidence to prove that Valtin was a Gestapo agent, having been instrumental in securing a treason conviction against an anti-Nazi seaman, he is being held merely as a dangerous enemy alien. (Incidentally, desperate efforts are now being made to jimmy him out of Ellis Island and his pals—embarrassed by Valtin's plight—are working actively in Washington and elsewhere to secure his release.)

Isaac Don Levine, who first pleaded complete innocence in the "Out of the Night" affair, later permitting Valtin to acknowledge that he "had a hand in the book," now boasts in a speech before the Overseas Press Club in New York that he helped ghost the thing that bore Valtin's name as well as the late "General" Walter Krivitsky's Saturday Evening Post series. (Leonard Lyons, in "The Lyons Den," New York Post, March 15, 1943.)

Replying on May 15, 1941, to a letter from a subscriber, Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, chief judge of the Book-of-the-Month Club, wrote:

"I see or know of no reason to suppose that Mr. Valtin's book is not as substantially genuine as any autobiography is likely to be. . . . Mr. Valtin states himself that his name was assumed. The book has responded successfully so far to all checks of any importance. I think it may be assumed that it is substantially accurate." (My emphasis—S. G.)

In view of Isaac Don Levine's belated confession as to his complicity in the concoction of "Out of the Night," is not Dr. Canby's competence as an expert judge on behalf of 375,000 members of the Book-of-the-Month Club open to serious doubt?

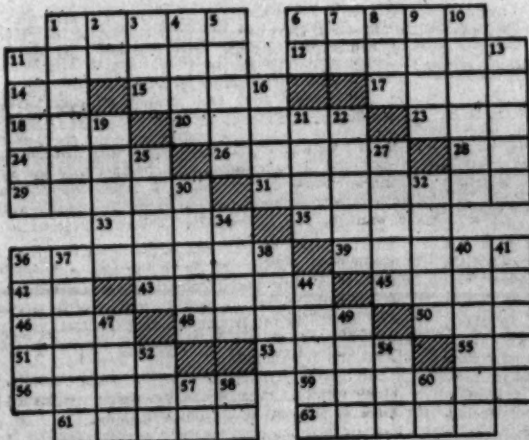
A word about another Book-of-the-Month Club judge: Dorothy Canfield. A reader of this column early this year sent her several clippings from the Daily Worker disclosing Valtin's Gestapo activities as confirmed by the decision of the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals.

The novelist replied that "when the War Department or the State Department, whichever one is concerned, makes some definite factual statement, it will be time for us to make up our minds about what the situation is in regard to Valtin." Both the Canby and Canfield letters are in my possession.

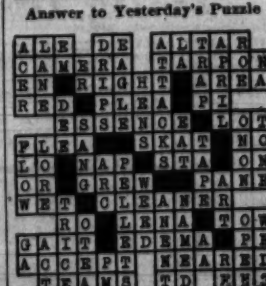
While the book club's experts wait for the War and State Departments to take over immigration matters, they kill time by selecting "The Fifth Seal," described by the book critic of the Chicago Daily News and N. Y. Post as "a cynical piece of red-baiting . . . a cheap piece of political propaganda by a second-rate novelist."

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 Bad habits
 - 2 Fur-bearing animal
 - 3 To answer back
 - 4 Thwarted
 - 5 Bone
 - 6 Supercilious person
 - 7 Place of Napoleon's first exile
 - 8 A simian
 - 9 An occurrence
 - 10 S. African underground stream
 - 11 A member of a Slavic tribe
 - 12 Trojan hero
 - 13 Symbol for tellurium
 - 14 A character-istic
 - 15 A sound motion picture (pl.)
 - 16 A definite locality
 - 17 Afternoon parties
 - 18 Addressed
 - 19 To begin
 - 20 A tribe in Eastern Asia
- VERTICAL**
- 1 A colored cotton goods
 - 2 A wide-mouthed water pitcher
 - 3 To stroke lightly
 - 4 To sharpen, as a razor
 - 5 The wallaba
 - 6 A high Turkish official
 - 7 A Great Lake
 - 8 A Bantu presence
 - 9 Indicating language
 - 10 A continued story
 - 11 A disease of the hock-joint of horses
 - 12 Stupid
 - 13 Weir
 - 14 A flat-bodied fish
 - 15 A sea eagle
 - 16 A Moslem sect of dervishes
 - 17 A canvas shelter
 - 18 Yaws
 - 19 Wandered
 - 20 Dreadful
 - 21 Any edible sea urchin
 - 22 A retinue
 - 23 An inventor of the tele-graph
 - 24 To weary
 - 25 A smoker's implement
 - 26 Japanese coin
 - 27 Hearing organ
 - 28 White
 - 29 French article
 - 30 Six (Roman numeral)



'Hour of Victory Draws Near'

To Jose Bergamin—Mexico.

Dear friend,
The loyalty of men and of nations reveals itself in days of stress. We knew that you were with us in our life-and-death struggle against fascism. Never shall we forget the straight-forwardness and firmness shown by you and your friends, the Spanish writers, in the days when the Spanish people were engaged in the heroic defense of their fatherland against the invaders. Many among us had the honor of witnessing your epic resistance.

The soil of Spain, treasured by humanity, and its highly-cultured, noble and liberty-loving people were the first to experience the barbarity of German-Italian fascism. The Spaniards succumbed to the uneven struggle, but their example was not in vain. Now we are annihilating the German imperialists who destroyed Spain's ancient cities and murdered the best representatives of the Spanish people. Our pilots exterminate the vandals who leveled Guernica to the ground. Our sailors sink the ships of the navy which covered the murder of the children of Almeria. The Red Army decimates the executioners of the Spanish people. We are fighting for our liberty and for the liberty of all peoples, for the right to independence aspired to by all the countries enslaved by Hitler, and for a life which we may, without blushing, call worthy of man.

Our Cities Flooded With Light

You have seen our cities, flooded with light at night, you have also seen our peaceful fields. Hitler has brought death to our land. His soldiers have destroyed and burned hundreds of Russian towns. They hang the Russian patriots, they torture our children. They have ravished Russia's sanctuaries, Tolstoy's grave, ancient Novgorod and the tombs of our fathers. Our people have not hesitated to make any sacrifices and have risen to a man against the German invaders. And now our cities, shrouded in darkness, are stern and forbidding, and our meadows are in gloom. But each one of us has a firm belief in his heart that our sacrifices are not in vain, and that the Russian soil will witness the undoing of that enemy of all honest people—base and cruel fascism.

At Kaluga, at Moscow and Kalinin, at Tikhvin and Leningrad we have dealt severe blows at the German army, which heretofore prided itself on its invincibility. Our army and our people are firmly resolved to cleanse our land from the invaders. Stalin, our People's Commissar of Defense, leads us toward victory, and we, Soviet writers, are proud of fighting in the ranks of a united brave people for a great, pure and just cause.

'Blue Division' Largely Annihilated

It is with admiration and hope that the liberty-loving peoples of all lands look at the Soviet Union. Other peoples—British and Americans, Yugoslavs and Poles, Frenchmen and Norwegians, Czechs and Belgians, Greeks and Dutchmen—have joined us in the struggle against Nazi imperialism. We are sure that our Allies will go into the fray as readily and self-sacrificingly, for the final rout of Hitler's armed hordes. To us, to Europe and to the whole world victory will mean the saving of millions of lives, of thousands of cities and of the fruits of labor of many decades.

Spain's puppet government, the lackey of German-Italian imperialism, yielded to the order given

A Letter from a Group of Soviet Writers to Jose Bergamin—Spanish Loyalist Writer Now in Exile in Mexico



The above scenes are from the magnificent new documentary film, "Russians at War," now playing at the Stanley Theatre.

by their masters and dispatched to Russia, the "blue division" made up of criminals, adventurers and traitors to the cause of Spain. Our men have already annihilated a part of that division; the Falangist hirelings will not return to see their country again, they will not get out of Russia alive. But not a single Russian takes these traitors for the true representatives of the Spanish people. The Falangists are our enemies just the same as the enemies of Spain.

We knew that the day when Hitlerism is crushed will be celebrated by all peoples. It will also be a holiday to the country, which has not forgotten Hitler the blood of Almeria. Our victory will help to

Musicians Say Philharmonic Won't Meet

President Jacob Rosenberg of Local 802, AFL musicians, this week aired the union's reasons for withholding a statement on its dispute with the Philharmonic Orchestra until the present time. He said the union did not want to mar the current season of the orchestra which might have hindered the employees involved from inducing the management to listen to reason.

The Philharmonic dispute arose when the management gave notice to some of the present members of the orchestra, advising them that they would not be engaged for the next season.

Mr. Rosenberg pointed out that the contract between the union and Philharmonic provides that those "who have not received notice at least six weeks prior to the termination of the season are automatically engaged for the following season."

Replying to the demand of Philharmonic management that officers of the union desist from further contract negotiations with the Philharmonic Symphony Society, Mr. Rosenberg pointed out that to do so would be a violation of duty, for then it could truthfully be argued that the executive board of the union is neglecting the best interests and welfare of the membership.

Negotiations between Local 802 and the Philharmonic have reached a deadlock because of the latter's refusal to grant wage increases for the entire orchestra personnel as demanded by the local.

Point Rationing Film
Paramount Pictures last week screen-tested songstress Vera Barton for a series of film shorts dealing with the point rationing.

Vera has always contended that the only way to educate the public to the intricacies of the point system is by the use of song lyrics and easily remembered jingles. The film shorts, according to Miss Barton, will do the trick.

'Doodle Dandy'
"Doodle Dandy of the U.S.A." the Saul Laibson play which ran here at the Belasco Theatre and recently closed its nation-wide tour, has been released for dramatic presentation. The Dramatic Play Service has concluded arrangements with Junior Programs, Inc., the producers, and Muzette Publishers, Inc., the publishers, to make the play and the Elie Sigmund music available to amateurs throughout the country.

Breakfast at Sardi's
Variety reports that the Blue Network has sold the first quarter hour, 11-11:15 A. M. of the daily "Breakfast at Sardi's" program to Minute Man Soup. Mighty interesting.

At the Irving Place
The Irving Place Theatre is now showing Charlie Chaplin's great comedy film with words and music, "The Gold Rush." On the same program is the French comedy, "Last Desire" with Raimu and the authentic, dramatic war film "One Day of War in Soviet Russia, 1943" presented by the March of Time.



Michel Piastre, soloist at benefit concert by members of Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. All Russian program, Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff, Rimsky Korsakoff at Carnegie Hall tonight. Entire proceeds to American Red Cross War Fund.

Brody Exposes Polish Intrigue In SRT Piece

The leading article in the May issue of Soviet Russia Today is "Behind Polish Claims" by Alter Brody. Going back into the history of Polish-Russian relations Brody shows that the so-called "historical" claims to Byelo-Russian and Ukrainian territories are based on aggression and violate the basic principle of the Atlantic Charter to which the Polish Government-in-Exile, as one of the United Nations is supposed to subscribe. This, as Mr. Brody shows, is a second violation of its promise, since it had also obligated itself to leave the discussion of frontiers to the end of the war.

In the editorial sections there is a revealing and detailed analysis of the resurgent anti-Soviet campaign and its tieup with the attempt to head off the Second Front; Theodore Bayer's "Your Questions Answered" department takes up Soviet patent laws, Soviet attitudes toward Chiropractic and the position of Rachmaninoff in Soviet musical life.

Of special interest among the illustrations is the center spread of photographs showing scenes in the life of Red Army men in lulls of the fighting.

Hazel Scott Wins Guild Award
Hazel Scott and the Golden Gate Quartette of Cafe Society Uptown have been added to the list of Page One Award winners who will be honored by the Newspaper Guild of New York at the 8th annual benefit Page One Award ball, Friday evening, April 30, at the Hotel Astor.

Miss Scott joins Hildegard as a repeat winner of the coveted Page One Awards for outstanding accomplishment in their respective fields. Both were honored by the Guild last year.

MOTION PICTURES

You will tell your grandchildren about
JOSEPH E. DAVIES
MISSION TO MOSCOW
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Art Lectures For Union Members

A series of four free-public art lectures of special interest to union members, will be given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on four Sunday afternoons starting May 2. The general subject, the social background of art, will be discussed through three periods of history and today by Blanche Brown of the Museum staff. The lectures will begin at three o'clock in the Great Hall of the Museum and will be informal with free discussion following each. A particularly cordial invitation to attend has been extended to all union members.

MOTION PICTURES

RUSSIA-1943
Now at the Hollywood
Every at 21c. CONTINUOUS-POPULAR PRICES

ONE DAY OF WAR
RUSSIA-1943
Now at the Hollywood
Every at 21c. CONTINUOUS-POPULAR PRICES

THE MARCH OF TIME
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Now at the Hollywood
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The PATRIOTS
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CIRCUS
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MADISON SQ. GARDEN
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Ringling Bros.
Now at the Hollywood
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BARNUM BAILEY CIRCUS
Now at the Hollywood
Every at 21c. CONTINUOUS-POPULAR PRICES



GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

The military commentator for the New York Herald-Tribune was born in Brooklyn but was educated in Australia. During the last war he was a major of infantry in the Australian army. He was also at the Somme and Amiens. A member of the Military Intelligence Reserve of the United States Army, he holds the rank of Major. He has written a number of books on national defense, strategy and air power. He is a strong supporter of coalition warfare as the strategy of the United Nations. Major Eliot will speak at New Masses symposium, "Can We Win the War Now?" together with Henry C. Cassidy, AP correspondent from Moscow, Johannes Steel of Station WMCA and the N. Y. Post, and Capt. Sergei Kourna-koff, Friday, April 30th, at Mecca Temple at 8:30 P. M.

YANKEE
STADIUM—
MAY 2nd



Back Them Up

THE one thing a Red-baiter cannot stand is to be faced with just plain ordinary democratic courage by Americans who refuse to be bullied out of their rights.

Unfortunately, this kind of refusal to be cowed by the Martin Dies bullies is still too rare.

But the statement of the Federal Communications Commission, refusing the demand of the Kerr-Dies committees for the dismissal of Drs. Watson and William E. Dodd, is a fine clear expression of patriotic courage.

Dodd and Watson, as well as many other progressive Americans, have been singled out in the war agencies at Washington for a Gestapo-like purge.

The sole charge against them is that they were associated with anti-fascist movements before the Axis attacked the U. S.

For acting as anti-fascists "prematurely and excessively" (as a Government prober put it recently) they have been Red-baited incessantly by a combination of America Firsters, appeasers and defeatists in Congress.

The same people have smiled with approval on pro-fascists working in key war agencies.

Now the FCC hurls back a patriotic challenge.

It declares to the Goebbels-imitators in Congress that far from being sore at Watson and Dodd for having been anti-fascists years back it is proud of them for having seen "earlier than many of their countrymen the rising menace of fascism and Nazism."

The Dies-Kerr crowd will now try to fire Watson and Dodd by sticking a "rider" on to appropriation bills.

It is the duty of every honest patriot to step into this fight and back the courage of the FCC's challenge to the Red-baiters.

Wire, and get your organization to wire, hearty support to Mr. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C.

And do not fail to let your Congressman know that you expect him to stand behind the FCC, Watson and Dodd against Martin Dies.

Hitler's Friends

THE man in Congress who dared to say that a Hitler victory in Europe would not be so bad for America rose up yesterday to launch an even bolder piece of disruption. He is Rep. Melvin Maas (R., Minn.) who has been carrying the ball for the Hearst drive against an invasion of Europe.

Hitler fears an invasion; Hearst opposes such an invasion. It ties in neatly.

Maas yesterday insolently demanded that the Casablanca decisions made by Roosevelt and Churchill for an invasion of Europe shall be nullified, that there shall be no attack on Hitler Germany.

This proves that the friends of Hitlerism in America are stopping at nothing to stave off the Second Front blow against the Nazis, whose downfall they apparently fear nearly as much as Hitler himself.

This also would seem to mean that the blow is getting closer. After all, the Casablanca decisions were made in February. Our military leaders decided even then that we could take the offensive. Since then, our ability to do so must be even greater.

Lieut. General Somervell has just told us that our overseas troops are getting everything they need despite all difficulties. Admiral Ernest King has told us that, though the perils are great, we are licking the U-boat menace.

And we could lick it even easier if we seized the U-boat bases of the Nazis by an invasion.

Somervell's remark about being "fully equipped" by 1944 should not have been made; its meaning is not clear, and plays into the hands of such enemies of the Government's Casablanca decisions as Rep. Maas. The decision to smash at Hitler right now has no relation to estimates of when we will be "fully equipped" because we already have the armies for the attack across the seas.

America's people and armies desire to smash at the enemy while he is caught on the Eastern front. They know that this will speed the day of victory, the wiping out of the Nazi curse and its allies.

Let the people answer the Maas-Hearst effort to save Hitler from an attack. Plan to go to the giant Yankee Stadium rally, May 2, where New York labor will pledge its all in support of an immediate Second Front attack upon Nazi Germany and its gangster rulers.

Plug the Holes

THERE are lots of holes in the city budget, as adopted by the Board of Estimate yesterday. Raises gotten by civil service workers don't measure up to their needs or to the "Little Steel" formula received by workers in private industry. The appropriations for education and for child care are totally inadequate.

These holes can be plugged, and real estate taxes somewhat lowered, if the state government will get off its luxurious \$70,000,000 cushion. That amount of surplus was largely accumulated at the expense of the citizens of New York. It is a result of the state's grabbing a grossly unfair portion of state-shared taxes.

In order to get the state to correct this unfairness, and to obtain permission for the city to level additional taxes that will bear on those best able to pay, a special session of the Legislature is needed at once.

The people of the city should urge the Governor to call one. They should also request of the Mayor that he put the heat on the Governor and the legislative leaders. And they should demand of the City Council that it pass the resolution introduced by Councilman Cacchione, which requests the special session.

War Symposium

NEW MASSES is to be commended for bringing together four outstanding spokesmen of dissimilar backgrounds to discuss the question of winning the war NOW.

Henry C. Cassidy, the Associated Press Correspondent from Moscow; Major George Fielding Eliot, military analyst and columnist for the Herald Tribune; Sergei Kourna-koff, author of "Russia's Fighting Forces"; and an outstanding authority on the Red Army; and Johannes Steel, commentator for station WMCA and columnist for the N. Y. Post will come together tomorrow evening at Mecca Temple to analyze the many problems attendant upon the question "Can We Win the War NOW?" Mr. Cassidy, who is making his first public appearance in this country since his return from the Soviet Union and whose letters from Stalin were front-page news several months ago, will undoubtedly, together with the other speakers, dwell on the Second Front, coalition warfare, the United Nations, the problem of the Polish Government, and other key factors affecting win-the-war action.

We are sure that these men, together with Joseph North, editor of New Masses, who will preside, will contribute a stimulating and profitable evening on these all-important questions. We therefore urge our readers to attend.

The POLITICAL SCENE

Counts-Childs Fantasies

By Milton Howard

WE do not know whether it is naivete or hypocrisy which dominates the theory of the two professors, Counts and Childs, that the Soviet Union must make "concessions" to the United States to deserve American friendship.

The Counts-Childs theory of "concessions" is put forward in two sections: The "good part" which states that America needs cooperation with the powerful Soviet state; two, that this cooperation cannot be forthcoming unless the Soviet government cooperates with the United States in suppressing "its agent" the American Communist Party.

It is indeed a measure of the stubbornly-held, almost pathological, ignorance prevailing in certain circles regarding the real political relations of 1943 that such stuff can be seriously proposed, and that a liberal win-the-war paper like the New York Post finds it desirable to print it.

The New York Times, however, does not bother to maintain the slick pretences of the Counts-Childs theory of "concessions." Editorially, it develops the Counts-Childs idea to its logical, brutal conclusion as follows:

"It may be doubted whether the suggested concession (suppression of the Communist Party) is sufficient."

EVEN before the Soviet government has had the chance to grant Professors Counts and Childs their tearfully begged "concession," the Times hangs the table and says it is not enough.

Hardly has the Counts-Childs theory of Soviet "concessions" been launched as a bright child of scholarly thought when the Times runs a truck over it, and shatters its future. For the inescapable logic of present-day life is that the demand for the suppression of the Communist Party is utterly incompatible with the slightest understanding of, or sympathy with, an American-Soviet collaboration.

And this is true not because the Communist Party is a "Soviet agent" as is falsely charged by Goebbels, Hitler and their pupils and dupes everywhere. It is true because it is impossible for any nation, or group in the nation, to accept the Hitler viewpoint that "Communism is a menace," and at the same time believe in the necessity or possibility of genuine American-Soviet cooperation. The Soviet Union cannot be our ally, and at the same time, our "Communist" enemy.

James S. Allen is on a brief leave of absence. His column "World Today" will be resumed in about two weeks.

The New York Times considers Hitlerism the enemy of American safety; yet there is not a single idea about the Soviet Union or American Communist Party preached by the Times which cannot be found almost literally reproduced in the propaganda text-books of Hitlerism.

Even more specifically, the New York Times' assent to the suppression of the American Communist Party follows by less than a week a similar demand launched by the Berlin radio.

This hideous harmony of viewpoints is not accidental or harmless. The Times does not like Hitler's aggressions against America (confined to the Soviet Union they might be tolerable). But it still finds itself constantly attracted by the idea of Hitlerism as a bulwark against a democratic, or as it would call it, a "Communist" Europe.

And this still-not-surrendered admiration for the "anti-Communism" of Hitler leads the Times to a covert justification of the enemy's conquests.

The Times gives it as its view that "the danger is not the Bolshevik bogey raised by Goebbels but the Fascist reaction that feeds on it. . . . The chief activities of the Communist Parties outside of Russia have been to pave the way for a Fascist reaction. It helped Mussolini and Hitler to power. . . . It helped weaken the Spanish Republic. . . . It helped split France to its defeat."

FROM all this it would appear that Hitler, our enemy, is right, that Fascism is only the expected and justified "answer" to "communism"; and that when the Axis loots and rapes half the nations of the world to save them from "communism" it is only doing its moral duty as understood and approved by the New York Times.

In all the countries named above by the Times, therefore, efforts will have to be made to make Fascism "unnecessary" by the drastic carrying out of the anti-Communist suppressions.

And, since the Communist Parties in some of these countries have mass influence, and since, furthermore, the definition of "communism" in those lands includes anyone who approves war

against Hitler in collaboration with the Soviet Union, it will appear that the New York Times will have to intervene in the internal life of those countries in the most drastic manner to keep them "anti-Communist."

But what can all this mean in practice?

Only that the New York Times, starting out with the banner of "non-interference" by the Soviet Union ends up with a platform of wholesale violation of the self-determination of every country in Europe. The demand for "non-interference," aimed maliciously and without foundation, against the Soviet Union turns out to be merely the Times' plan to suppress the democratic independence of Europe, and to guarantee that Soviet-hating, fascist regimes of a new type shall be forcibly imposed upon the nations of Hitler-liberated Europe.

IT is to this naked Munichism that the poor theory of "concessions" has led to. Perhaps it was meant that way all the time.

How else could it develop?

Is not its basis the theory that the American Communist Party is a "foreign agent" because it resisted Munichist deals with Hitler? Because it urged American-Soviet collaboration against Hitlerism, during those years when the powers of the world were peddling Munichism to the peoples as "peace?"

Is not the basis of the "foreign agent" charge the fact that American Communists refused to accept the decision that America's future lay with Mannerheim of Finland, with Franco of Spain, with Hitler and Tokio?

To prove that this policy, based on support of collective action against Hitler, was "foreign" would require that Messrs. Counts and Childs prove that the Munich path was the path best for America, and that Munich's child—Pearl Harbor—was a blessing to the United States.

When Counts-Childs and the New York Times approve Berlin's demand for the suppression of the American Communists what are they doing if not serving notice that they have not surrendered their belief in the possibility of Munichism again?

What are they proving, if not that it is precisely their viewpoint which is the most foreign to the safety of the United States and the Communist Party's anti-Munichism is the most American of policies?

Letters from Our Readers

Eire

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have read the editorial on Ireland in The Worker. The following is the copy of a letter I wrote to Robert Brennan, Ireland's Minister at Washington, D. C.

"I feel constrained to state that your 'Case for Ireland's Neutrality,' published in the New York Times magazine for April 4, 1943, not only is a good case for Hitler; it is also a shameful betrayal of Ireland's centuries of struggle for freedom from British rule."

"This present war is a people's war for national liberation; and just as much a part of Ireland's fight for freedom as were her revolts of 1798, 1803, 1848, 1867 and 1916."

"In such a war, Ireland cannot stand alone on any ground of neutrality; because Hitler is not neutral."

H. ZUCKERMAN.

This Isn't Propaganda

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Some people take a "it happens in every war" attitude toward the brutal atrocities that are being committed by the Nazis and discount a lot of the stories as propaganda. If you are such a person I hope this letter convinces you otherwise.

Before the war I had relatives in Kielce, Poland. We went to visit them in 1928 and found them well to do. My grandfather owned several five-story brick buildings and in Kielce he was considered well off. We wanted them to come to live in America, but they refused. When Hitler marched into Poland, we received letters from them begging us to try to get them out. The letters stopped. Later I read in the newspapers that the entire Jewish population of Kielce was wiped out. I believe those atrocity stories.

FAY LEVINE.

Open to Interpretation

Los Angeles, Calif.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We note in your issue of April 10, 1943, an item headlined, "Coast ILGWU Spurns Dubinsky on Alter and Ehrlich Intrigue." We wish to deny this statement, and ask that you retract this in your forthcoming issue, since it is not only erroneous but also a misstatement of the truth. The facts are as follows:

No resolution was ever presented to the Joint Board to either uphold or condemn President Dubinsky's position on the Alter-Ehrlich affair, nor was his name mentioned at our meeting in connection with

the Alter-Ehrlich protest meeting. The mere facts are that after a local Alter-Ehrlich protest meeting had been held, one of the delegates to the Joint Board proposed that we send a telegram to a like protest meeting to be held in New York City. For reasons which appeared most advisable to the local organization, this proposal was rejected.

The afore-mentioned rejection, in no way was intended to be a reflection on President Dubinsky's position in connection with the Alter-Ehrlich affair. We made no statement, public or private, for or against the entire matter, and must insist that you publish this retraction, since the statement in your issue of April 10, has no truth in fact.

LOUIS PINE, Manager
Los Angeles Cloak
Joint Board, ILGWU.
Editor's Note: Evidently other members of the Joint Board interpreted the Board's action differently. However, if this is the official position of the Board, we are glad to print it.

We Hate Nazis, Too

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I attended a forum where David Platt discussed movies, among them the one called "The Moon Is Down." He criticized this picture because he said the Nazi officer is shown to be romantic, even quoting poetry to one of his conquered subjects.

I think we should remember that barbarians, too, have romance when it suits them, and, therefore, that we must be watchful of the soft romantic ones, as well as those who are openly cruel.

I, too, hate all Nazis—polite, romantic and the rough ones, but cannot concede that they never get romantic. It is not safe for us to be fooled.

HEDWIG LAPATRUE.

Berlin Boomerang

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

If anyone doubted that the New Masses and Daily Worker also stood in Hitler's way as outstanding win-the-war publications, with their tireless devotion to unity and for opening of a second front, these doubts should now be dispelled. We have it on the authority of Hitler himself. On Saturday, April 17, these and other win-the-war publications were denounced over the Berlin radio.

Since Martin Dies has for years been making the same charges as

the Berlin radio did, it should dispel some illusions as to Martin Dies' role as a disrupter of anti-Axis unity.

In view of this faultless demonstration of the value of the NW and DW to our war effort, I am sending \$5.00 contributions to both of them to aid in continuing their good work.

Hitler's broadcast should bring in thousands of more dollars.

FRANK MONTAIGNE

Ex-Reader of the

New Leader

Redwater, Texas.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It was once my misfortune to be a subscriber for a year only. I hasten to add, to the New Leader. This happened in 1940 when I saw its ad in either the New Republic or Common Sense offering a year's subscription for one dollar and, baited with the promise of a gift book that had an attractive title, "Meet Me on the Barricades."

Book and paper were, to put it mildly, disappointments. In short, within a few weeks, I was aware that most of the things advocated by the New Leader violated my conception of democratic principles, and that the activities of Social Democrats were generally anti-social and undemocratic.

W. C. RANDOLPH

A Whopper From

The Fuehrer

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Talking about Nazi propaganda directed against the Soviet Union—that one of the Nazis finding the bodies of 10,000 Polish officers, walks off with the honors.

That the Nazis are trying to sell this story to the people and particularly to the military men of this country is an insult to their intelligence.

This story is one of those whoppers the Fuehrer mentioned in "Mein Kampf." When you tell one, make it so big that even though all of it won't be believed, some of it may be.

If the private papers of these Polish officers are in possession of the Nazis as they claim, these papers were taken from Polish officers while they were captives and according to military procedure are in possession of the side that took them captive.

This boomerang comes right back in the Fuehrer's face. Poland was at war with Germany, not with Russia.

'Daily' Council News

LAST MINUTE REMINDER TO ALL COUNCIL DELEGATES

Tonight is the night of the Daily Worker Advisory Council meeting. Adam Lavin and Milton Howard will lead a round table discussion on the subject "Congress: Its Attitude on Labor and the War." The meeting takes place at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., at 8 P. M.

An interesting letter came in on the subject of renewing subscriptions to The Worker. We think that it answers some of our problems, to we are printing it in full as follows:

If you will recall, in the last WORKER drive, I wrote a letter to the Council stating that I got 13 subscribers and will try hard to get more subs, and I did get four more subs. That made 17 subscribers.

However, when the subscribers received the first WORKER on Friday, some of them felt I cheated them and that it wasn't fair on the part of THE WORKER to send them a Thursday and maybe a Wednesday paper for Sunday. (THE WORKER is not a Sunday paper but is a week-end paper which comes off the press early Friday morning—The Editors.)

I then wrote a letter to the Council relating the reaction on the part of the subscribers and asked if it is possible to mail THE WORKER out on Friday, so the people will receive it Saturday. I also wrote how scared I was about the renewals.

Comrade Trachtenberg thanked me for my letter and wrote that they are aware of all this, and that there is no other way out so far.

Now that six months have elapsed, and that we must get our readers to renew the subs regardless, I decided to use ingenuity, my political experience and my devotion to the cause.

The work is terrific, but I know the importance and redoubled my efforts. I have up until now 42 renewals and 8 new subs. That makes 50 and many more will follow.

My approach: No sooner do they open the door and I mention the renewal of THE WORKER—they reply: "No, no, sorry, I don't want a Thursday or Wednesday paper for Sunday, I'll buy on the stand, go to those that don't read the paper, etc. (I know for a fact that a great many of them read the DAILY NEWS.)"

I just calmly smile, ask them if I could enter the house, and tell them that I sell THE WORKER every Sunday, get 1 subscriber. I tell them that THE WORKER is a political paper, written by our great leaders like Comrade Browder, Foster, Amter, Minor, Mether Bloor, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and many other great people and that you could read the paper any day and gain knowledge and that all THE WORKERS are printed on the same day, with the exception of the last-minute news, and with the rapid changes we hear the news on the radio before even any paper could present it to us, etc., etc.

When all the arguments fail to convince my readers—then I ask them a question: Do you want your paper—your WORKER to grow, and everyone should see that we are increasing our circulation through the mail, and that the masses look up to us as a leading force? Then pay the dollar, renew your sub, see that you bring the paper to the shop, and give it to your neighbor. I succeeded in making a few contacts and hope to get them to join the Party.

Your idea in giving out the maps helped a great deal and I therefore say, if every comrade would make it her or his business to go out with the renewals, and also make new subs, we could double and redouble our present circulation of the DAILY and THE WORKER.

Your devoted comrade,
MILDRED LOMBROZO,
2854 Bronx Park East, Bronx,
Allerton Branch, 6th A. D. C. B. Bronx.

The problem of continuing to follow up all expirations in April, as well as those expiring in May and June, is an immediate one. It is apparent that unless each branch systematizes this work, we will be working on an emergency basis constantly. On the basis of the experiences that the branches already had, we again urge the setting up of a permanent group in each branch which will have as their only responsibility seeing the subscribers to The Worker, whose subs have expired, or are expiring.

We suggest that each branch go over its lists, making a new file of those of the April expirations who for one reason or another were not seen, as well as the May and June expirations, and assign people who will systematically cover each one of these names.

It looks like the 14th A. D. in Manhattan, which has turned in 69 per cent of its renewal quota has become the leading section in the city and will win the set of American history books being offered to the leading section in New York County this Saturday night. In the Bronx, the race is closer, with the upper 8th A. D. still leading, with the 3rd and 6th A. D. not far behind.

In Brooklyn, it seems that all sections have conceded victory to the 16th A. D. which has turned in some 47 per cent of its renewal quota.

As far as the counties are concerned, Queens leads with 41 per cent. Bronx is next with 39 per cent, New York County with 29 per cent and Brooklyn with 27 per cent.

We would like to mention here the fact that the Needle Section has been doing consistently good work in getting new subscriptions for The Worker.

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY
BOND DAY
JOIN THE PAY-ROLL SAVINGS PLAN

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1943